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France Requests Israel to Recall Its Arms Buyer

By James Goldsborough

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Says He'll Double Army in War With Israel

By Raymond H. Anderson

PARIS, Jan. 1 (AP)—President Georges Pompidou today declared that France would double its army in the event of a war with Israel. He made the statement during a speech to the French Parliament, in which he also announced that France would increase its military spending by 10 percent.

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Viet Front Is Visited By Agnew He Sees Troops, Talks to Thien

By James M. Naughton

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BIG BRASS—A military band plays a welcome tune for Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew as he is welcomed to Saigon by South Vietnamese Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky.

Casualties on Both Sides Rise In Vietnam Despite Cease-Fire

By Ralph Blumenthal

SAIGON, Jan. 1 (AP)—Heavy fighting involving American and South Vietnamese forces continued today in Vietnam, despite a recent cease-fire. Casualties on both sides are rising.

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Britain Abolishes Money Limit on Overseas Travel

By Alvin Shuster

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Can Be Done in 3 Years, Says White House Aide

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NO-THRU-WAY—Tons of mud lying across the Golden State Freeway in Los Angeles.

مركز الأخبار

Celebrating New Year

London Dances in Fountains,
Rio Offers Goddess Gifts

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (AP)—Several youths, one of them naked, danced in the fountains of London's Trafalgar Square on New Year's Eve, while thousands of miles away, in Rio de Janeiro, thousands gathered on Copacabana Beach and made offerings to Iemanjá, the sea goddess.

In New York, a huge red-and-white-striped balloon was lofted over Central Park as 3,000 gathered for a city-sponsored New Year's Eve party that featured fireworks, rock music and dancing.

At Times Square, a crowd estimated at more than 100,000 stood together in 24-degree cold to watch the illuminated ball make its descent from atop the Allied Chemical Tower.

And at New York's Waldorf-Astoria last night, tickets sold for \$800 a couple to hear Guy Lombardo, play "Auld Lang Syne" for the 45th year.

Today, for the first time since he took office ten years ago, New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller had to cancel his traditional New Year's Day open house at his Albany mansion because of heavy snow.

At Trafalgar Square, police arrested 11 persons on charges ranging from drunkenness to carrying

offensive weapons. Fifteen others were treated at a nearby hospital, some for exposure after dancing in the fountains, others for injuries sustained in scuffles.

However, the watch night service at St. Paul's Cathedral had a congregation of fewer than 500. A verger said it was the smallest he had known in 20 years.

The celebrations in Rio were led by white-robed voodoo-like priests, many of them smoking cigars. They built hundreds of sand altars and, to the beat of drums, chanted, danced and cast offerings of trinkets and flowers into the sea for the goddess.

Romans, as usual, greeted 1970 in with flying crockery and blasting fireworks at the stroke of midnight.

Old pots, plates and bottles were also thrown into the canals in Venice and smashed in the streets or other mainland cities.

Romans, Neapolitans and other southerners exploded tens of thousands of firecrackers and shotguns into the chilly air. It was the Italian way of "killing" the old and making room for the new.

Today, as platoons of broom-bearing garbage men marched out to sweep away the debris, there were signs that New Year's Eve had been relatively subdued. Police reported only 100 Romans beaten by crockery or bombed by fireworks. The injuries were fewer than half those reported last year.

Even in Naples, the fireworks capital, only 80 injuries were reported. The Italian radio said the city experienced its most restrained New Year's Eve in years.

In Tokyo, as midnight bells tolled, the Japanese ushered in the Year of the Dog, a period said to produce honest, loyal, sociable and good-natured people.

Drawings and pictures of dogs adorned New Year cards in the Japanese capital, giant paper-mache dogs floated over shopping centers and the shelves of stores were filled with toy dogs.

Looking in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 1 (AP)—An estimated 5,000 young New Year's revelers went on a window-ranshing and looting rampage for two hours in east Los Angeles.

Fifteen young adults were arrested as about 40 sheriff's deputies and highway patrolmen, aided by a helicopter, halted the spree along a mile and a half of four-lane Whitaker Boulevard.

No injuries were reported.

Deaths in W. Germany

FRANKFURT, Jan. 1 (Reuters)—A New Year's reveler here let loose a volley of rifle shots from his window and killed and 18-year-old passing by.

Three persons played with a loaded pistol at a New Year's party, and one died with a bullet in the head when somebody pulled the trigger.

In Hamburg a widow of 85 sitting alone at home was killed when a signal rocket smashed into her room.

Tentative Pact
Averts Subway
Strike in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (AP)—Mayor John V. Lindsay announced today a tentative agreement on new two-year contracts covering 37,000 city bus and subway workers, averting a threatened strike.

Officials refused to comment immediately on the impact the settlement would have on the 20-cent fare but the size of the package—estimated at \$120 million—made an increase almost certain.

William Ronan, chairman of the Transit Authority, said the package called for an 8 percent increase for the first 18 months of the contract and another 10 percent in the last six months.

Beginning July 1, the TA will assume full payment of pensions, pensioners will receive 25 percent of the pension contributions, or about \$8 to \$20 a month. The transit workers will receive four-week paid vacation after three years instead of after five.

Agreement followed marathon 24-hour talks under the direction of a three-member mediation panel.

Theodore W. Kheel, chairman of the panel, called the agreement "a triumph of collective bargaining."

An estimated 73 million persons ride the subway and buses each weekday.

Children Eat LSD;
Parents Charged

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 1 (UPI)—The parents of two toddlers who accidentally ate LSD-coated candy were charged yesterday with possession of dangerous drugs and endangering the health of minors.

Police signed a complaint against John R. Wilson, 27, and his wife, Christine, 25, who rushed their youngsters—a boy, 1, and a girl, 2—to a hospital Monday.

The parents said the children found the candy in the glove compartment of the family car. They said they were given the LSD candy as a Christmas present.

5 Dissenters
In Athens Get
Ford Grants4 Writers, Painter
Share \$35,000 Prize

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (UPI)—Four Greek writers and a painter, who are "known to sympathize with the regime" in Athens and refuse to submit work to government censors, will receive a \$35,000 grant, the Ford Foundation announced.

"In each case," said W. McNeill Lowry, foundation vice-president for humanities and arts, "they have bread and butter jobs. This money will relieve them from these jobs and give them more creative time."

Mr. Lowry said the grant, made through the Hellenic U.S. Educational Foundation in Athens, "has nothing to do with politics. We are not trying to build a political cadre of artists. These people were judged solely on their artistic merit."

The grant will be divided between writers Kay Cilella, Petros Argyrakis, Nikos Kaddaghis, and Stratis Tzikas, and painter Demetrios Kokkidakis.

The five artists were among a dozen others who publicly criticized the censorship policy of the military-backed regime in Greece, Mr. Lowry said.

"They are known not to sympathize with the regime, but none of them has been arrested or his passport revoked," Mr. Lowry said.

The foundation also announced a \$260,000 three-year grant to help restore art works damaged by the 1965 floods in Florence and Venice.

The grant is the foundation's first contribution to the American-based Committee to Rescue Italian Art which has raised \$2.5 million from other U.S. sources.

A \$15,000 supplemental grant was awarded to permit the completion of a five-year study on the patronage of the arts in Europe.

The money will go to Ruby d'Arco, of the International Council of Museums in Paris. The study began in 1964 when the foundation contributed \$90,000.

British End
Travel Curbs

(Continued from Page 1)

Travel allowance proved to be a boon for many British tourists, it encouraged travel agents to develop low-cost package holidays unavailable before the curbs went into effect. The result was that many people here were able to fly to such places as southern Spain for two weeks for less than \$70, transportation, hotel and meals included.

Tour operators said tonight that while many Britons will still choose the lower cost holidays, many will be turning to more expensive places and to more than one vacation a year. One operator said a "British invasion of America" can now be expected.

Beverly Miller, director of the United States Travel Service in London, said: "British travelers to the United States should double by 1971 with the help of new package trips formerly out of reach. He estimated the number of travelers from Britain to the United States this year at 300,000.

Businessmen Benefit

LONDON, Jan. 1 (Reuters)—The new arrangements also signal the end of the complicated V form on which foreign agents had to record the foreign currency value of overseas hotel bookings and other services paid for here in sterling.

Businessmen also get a better deal under the new arrangements. They can cash now for £300 on demand and if this is not enough they can claim £40 (\$98) a day. At present the limit is £20 a day.

A businessman should have no difficulty in getting foreign currency worth £2,000 (\$4,800)—and the Bank of England will even consider requests for more.

It will also now be possible to send gifts in cash to people overseas of up to £300 instead of the present £50. But the government will still not allow an automatic allocation of foreign currency to pay for shares, land, houses, apartments or other capital expenditure abroad.

British Adults
Rise Overnight
By 3 Million

LONDON, Jan. 1 (UPI)—Three million British teenagers who went to bed last night as minors woke up this New Year's Day as adults.

Under a new law, all Britons aged 18 to 20 became legally entitled to all the privileges but also the responsibilities of adulthood at one minute after midnight.

They can vote, make a will, enter into legal contracts, purchase agreements and marry without their parents' consent.

But they also lose the protection they previously enjoyed as minors. If they default on payment of debts, they can be sued, just like all other adults.

Another important change under the family law reform act gives illegitimate children the same rights of succession as enjoyed by legitimate children when their parents die without leaving wills.

Lung-Heart Case Worse

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (UPI)—A 43-year-old man who received the lung and heart of a woman in a Christmas Day operation was listed in serious condition today after having developed "breathing complications."

Edward Falk of Newton, N.J., suffered a relapse yesterday at New York Hospital.



READYING THE NEXT ROUND—Palestine Liberation Army practicing with live ammunition somewhere in Jordan, according to the caption accompanying this photo.

Kidnappers
In Britain
Get Appeal

(Continued from Page 1)

LONDON, Jan. 1 (UPI)—Newspaper executive Alex McKay appealed today to tell him what he must do to get her back.

Mr. McKay, 60, deputy chairman of the 63 million circulation News of the World, also called on the services of a spiritualist medium to seek a lead on the disappearance of his wife, Muriel, on Monday.

David Dyer, son-in-law of the missing woman, warned that without medical treatment she was to have received Tuesday, Mrs. McKay, 55, will suffer a deterioration of an arthritic condition.

Mr. McKay, Australian-born deputy of newspaper proprietor Rupert Murdoch, issued a statement saying: "I am willing to do anything within reason to get my wife back."

"Please give me your instructions and what guarantee I have that she will be safely returned to me. I have had so many people communicating with me that I must be sure I am dealing with the right person."

The only leads police have received so far are a number of telephone ransom demands, including one for £1 million and a letter written by Mrs. McKay.

Mr. Dyer told newsmen an unidentified woman medium, asked to work on the case, had said she thought there were three people involved in the kidnapping.

"She said she had a very strong feeling it is not just money and was not at all sure how the money angle fits in," said Mr. Dyer. "She said she had the feeling of spite or malice."

But Mr. Dyer dismissed the possibility that the "malice" was connected with Mrs. McKay's newspaper because "Mr. McKay has only been with the newspaper two weeks, so that makes no sense."

He said the medium was consulted because "we are living on crumbs—we have no facts since the letter from Mrs. McKay."

The letter from Mrs. McKay, which arrived yesterday, asked: "Please do something to get me home. Please cooperate or I can't keep going."

Plan Charts
Hunger War

(Continued from Page 1)

Administration has put into effect a few of the conference recommendations. The White House is studying the others.

Yesterday 13 conference participants, including Herman Gallegos, chairman of the community action task force, and Arthur Flemming, former Health, Education and Welfare secretary who headed the religious action task force, sent President Nixon a telegram of praise asking further action and the establishment of a food and nutrition liaison office in the White House.

Key administration actions in recent weeks include: guaranteeing that every family of four in the program will get \$106 a month worth of food stamps (some get as little as \$88 worth); sharply reducing the amount of money a family must put up to get the \$106 in stamps (some will pay only \$10 for them); and strengthening earlier pledges to give every needy school child a free or reduced-rate lunch by next Thanksgiving and to put food stamps into every community with no federal food aid program by June 30.

Eight Feared Dead
In Fire at Berlin

BERLIN, Jan. 1 (Reuters)—Fire raged on old people's home in West Berlin today and first reports said eight persons were feared dead.

Seven persons were taken to a hospital with serious injuries, including two who panicked and jumped from a balcony.

Sixteen were rescued with fire ladders.

The fire was noticed as some of the home's residents were having their evening meal. Soon afterward the building was enveloped in flames.

Israel Says Its Planes Attack
Jordan Guerrilla Bases, Canal

TEL AVIV, Jan. 1 (UPI)—Israel announced its planes attacked Arab guerrilla bases in northern Jordan today and scored "favorable hits" on targets, including a Jordanian waterway.

A military spokesman said all the planes returned safely from the strike that began at noon and lasted more than half an hour.

He said the targets were "saboteur bases" opposite Israeli settlements in the Jordan Valley, which have been the victims of the stepped up "aggressive acts" by guerrillas lately.

The settlements have been frequent targets of Arab shelling in the past few days.

In Amman, a Jordanian spokesman said Israeli planes flew four times into Jordan today on rocket, bomb and machine gun attacks.

Eleven civilians were killed and 12 others wounded in the raids, he said. The East Ghor Canal received some damage, he added.

[The East Ghor Canal is a major irrigation project for piping water to parched areas on the east bank of the Jordan River. Serious damage to the canal would be a severe blow to the Jordanian economy.]

Today's attacks followed raids by Israeli planes Wednesday night on Jordanian gun emplacements which had shelled Israeli settlements in the Beisan Valley since night-fall.

Witnesses said a civilian and

Israel Gives
A Warning
To Lebanon

By James Feron

JERUSALEM, Jan. 1 (UPI)—Israel leaders expressed what appeared today to be a final warning to Lebanon leaders to restrict the activities of Arab guerrillas operating against Israel from Lebanon.

Defense Minister Moshe Dayan and Israel Galili, minister without portfolio in charge of information, issued similarly strong statements on the consequences of continued harassment from Lebanon.

Gen. Dayan spoke briefly to a state radio reporter during a visit to Metulla, a settlement in the far north where an elderly watchman was kidnapped last night by Arab guerrillas.

He said the government considered the incident with extreme gravity and was considering its reaction. He said Israel would not acquiesce in the situation.

"Since the Beirut government signed an agreement with El Fatah, there has been a worsening of the situation (along the border with Lebanon) and a possibility of a further deterioration," Gen. Dayan said.

Mr. Galili, speaking in Tel Aviv on a radio program, was more to the point. He said Israel would have to take action if the Lebanese order was to be "wide open" to terrorist infiltration and shelling.

The action he said would be aimed at "forcing the Lebanese authorities to adopt precautionary methods against the terrorists."

The statements followed earlier warnings by Israeli leaders against guerrilla shooting and sabotage in the area.

Israeli officials have been watching the activities of the guerrillas with concern since they noticed more than a month ago that regular Lebanese Army units had abandoned positions at many points along the border.

This was followed by increased Arab guerrilla activity along the once-tranquil Lebanese-Israeli border, culminating in the death of two Metulla settlers a few weeks ago.

In Metulla, Israel's northernmost settlement, 54-year-old Shmuel Romm was abducted by Arab guerrillas when he discovered them laying explosive charges and mines under buildings.

The watchman's disappearance was discovered along with the explosives, which were disarmed without causing damage. In Amman, a guerrilla spokesman said Mr. Romm had been wounded slightly and that he was being held as a prisoner of war.

This may not be the Israelis in an awkward position, possibly calling any reprisal action that could jeopardize Mr. Romm's welfare and forcing Jerusalem officials to deal with the guerrillas to obtain his release.

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Gen. Peers, Top Army Prober,
Studies My Lai From Copter

QUANG NGAI, South Vietnam, Jan. 1 (AP)—Lt. Gen. William R. Peers, the U.S. Army's chief investigator into the alleged massacre of South Vietnamese civilians at My Lai, viewed the deserted hamlet today from a glass-bubble observation helicopter.

"It was a very detailed, low-level, paddy-top reconnaissance," an aide said.

The general, who is trying to find out if field officers attempted to cover up the incident, is expected to return to My Lai for a walking tour. There was speculation that he also might visit the slain villagers' graves.

"General Peers is an old infantryman, and he wants to get on the ground to get the feel of the place," a spokesman said. "But for security reasons we can't say when he'll be going."

Americal Division troops have been in the My Lai area in the last several days to weed out mines, booby-traps and any Viet Cong guerrillas. Five U.S. soldiers have been wounded so far by mines and booby-traps, an officer said.

Although My Lai is sacred, the Viet Cong's 45th Battalion roams the area.

Gen. Peers and his investigators interviewed three more My Lai survivors today. Two said they were wounded in the alleged mass shooting.

First Lt. William L. Calley Jr., 26, former leader of a platoon that took part in the operation, has been charged with murdering 109 civilians. Staff Sgt. David Mitchell, 29, has been charged with assault with intent to commit murder.

Both face courts-martial in the United States, but the Peers panel probe is not connected directly with their trials.

The Peers group has completed most of its search for records and documents relating to the My Lai operation. It now is devoting its time to interviewing witnesses.

"We will interview everyone we can possibly get our hands on," one of the general's aides said.

Tell Pat Near 600

SAIGON, Jan. 1 (Reuters)—Charges that nearly 600 persons were killed, raped, and children were shot down and piled four deep in a ditch—in the alleged My Lai massacre—were made in an account released today by South Vietnam's militant Buddhist church.

The most detailed Vietnamese

account of the alleged massacre on March 16, 1968, so far published came in a 1,000-word letter sent to the An Quang pagoda, headquarters of the militant Buddhist by a villager from My Lai no longer living in the Saigon suburb of G. Dinh.

In releasing the letter, the church withheld the man's name "for security reasons," but gave initials.

The writer said he was not present during the killings but arrived three hours after the American soldiers had left.

"There were three or four layers of corpses, one body pressing another," he said. "When the surviving children remained conscious, they managed to get out of the piles of bodies and were still ed with blood."

Perot, in U.S., Ask
Write-in for POW

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (UPI)—Texas computer magnate R. Perot called on Americans to write to him in support of mission to deliver 25 tons of Christmas gifts to U.S. prisoners in North Vietnam.

The 39-year-old businessman who was denied permission to deliver the supplies, returned New York from Copenhagen today and said he would keep supplies in a warehouse until he was sure he would be unable to deliver them.

He told a news conference that if he received millions of letters support, then the North Vietnamese would feel compelled to provide better treatment for U.S. prisoners.

A Marine Is Charged
In Murder of POW

SAIGON, Jan. 1 (Reuters)—Marine captain will face a court-martial this month on charge of murdering a North Vietnamese prisoner, a Marine spokesman said today.

Capt. Robert W. Poole, 31, of the 1st Marine Division, is charged with killing the North Vietnamese on Operation Durham Peak August in Quang Nam Prov. near Da Nang.

Peking Declares 'Coexistence'
Is Path to Avoid 'Doom' in '70

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (UPI)—Communist China today forecast "doom" for both "U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism" in the 1970s, but left a path open "to develop diplomatic relations with all countries" that match its version of "peaceful coexistence."

All major Chinese newspapers published a New Year's Day editorial that was broadcast by the Peking radio yesterday. It thundered with self-serving claims, and bristled with defiance of China's adversaries.

But U.S. observers noted with interest that the editorial also used a phrase that in the past has been associated with intentions to resume the U.S.-Chinese diplomatic talks in Warsaw. The United States is awaiting a response from Peking to an offer last week for renewal of the talks after a two-year interruption.

China's own version of the 1960s—which produced what the outside world regarded as unparalleled turmoil in China through the Red Guard movement—was:

"The past decade has been a decade in which the enemy rode with every passing day, while for us things are getting better daily... The great socialist China towers like a giant in the East."

Against the Soviet Union, the editorial used the most denunciatory language it has invoked since the Sino-Soviet talks on the two nations' acute border tensions opened in Peking on Oct. 20. Those talks are soon to resume, with the return to Peking of Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Vasily V. Kuznetsov.

"The Soviet revisionist renegade clique," the editorial said, "is heading for total bankruptcy... Khrushchev the clown, who swaggered like a conquering hero not long ago, is now a heap of dirt beneath the contempt of mankind."

"His successors, Brezhnev and company, are faring even worse... They are enforcing fascist dictatorship at home and carrying out aggression and expansion abroad."

American leaders escaped personal vilification, but "U.S. imperialism" was described as having been "humbled down from its zenith."

"We seek peace and not surrender, and there is a great difference between the two," Mr. Mao said. He also said that Jerusalem, the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Golan Heights, in Syria, must be returned to Arab control even before the Sinai Peninsula.

A U.S. formula submitted at the end of October proposed, as a first step, an Israeli-Egyptian accord involving an Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai in exchange for mutual security arrangements.

Caio spokesmen have condemned the plan as an effort to entice Egypt to abandon a united Arab position calling for simultaneous recovery of all Israeli-occupied territories.

Kuznetsov Goes
Back to Peking

MOSCOW, Jan. 1 (AP)—First Deputy Foreign Minister Vasily Kuznetsov, head of the Soviet delegation at the border negotiations in Peking, left for the Chinese capital today after an 18-day visit in Moscow that apparently included consultations.

A brief announcement by Tass did not say when the talks would resume.

Mr. Kuznetsov's prolonged stay in Moscow had aroused speculation that the talks had been suspended.

WEATHER

	° F	
ANAKAPULCO	5	Sunny
ATLANTA	41	Cloudy
ATLANS	33	Cloudy
CHICAGO	27	Very cl.
DETROIT	12	Cloudy
HOUSTON	10	Snow
LOS ANGELES	7	Snow
NEW YORK	7	Overcast
PHILADELPHIA	30	Snowy
PORTLAND	2	Snow
SAN FRANCISCO	23	Partly cl.
SAN JOSE	23	Partly cl.
SAN PEDRO DE BOK	13	Overcast
SEATTLE	4	Snow
ST. LOUIS	37	Overcast
ST. PETERSBURG	8	Overcast
TORONTO	2	Overcast
WASHINGTON	1	Snow
WHEATON	1	Snow
WILMINGTON	1	Snow
YAKIMA	1	Snow
YONKERS	1	Snow
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No More Delays Vowed

Nixon Aides in Court Plea
For Sept. Integration Date

By Peter Milnes

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (UPI)—The Nixon administration asked the Supreme Court yesterday to give the South's "incomplete" school districts until next September to desegregate—and no longer. The administration promised the court that it would then "focus its resources toward making that deadline a reality."

It also told the court that it thought the deadline—two months before next year's congressional elections—could be met.

The administration spelled out its position in a memorandum asking the court to clarify its two-month-old desegregation-at-once decree.

Nixon Signs
Bill to Curb
Pollution

By Don Oberdorfer

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Jan. 1 (UPI)—In his first official act as the 1970 President, Nixon signed today a bill to curb air pollution and water pollution, and a law to protect the environment.

Unless the government and people move on a broad front to protect the environment, he said, this will become "a poisonous world in which to live."

Mr. Nixon chose today to sign a recently passed bill creating a Council on Environmental Quality in the executive office of the President, and to endorse the goals of harmony between man and nature in a written statement and in off-the-cuff comments to newsmen invited to witness the signing.

"A major goal . . . for the next ten years for this country must be to restore the cleanliness of the air, the water and that, of course, means moving also on the broader problems of population congestion, transport and the like," the President said.

"Unless we move on it now, believe me, we will not have an opportunity to do it later, because when the people have millions more automobiles and, of course, the waters and so forth developing the way that they do without plants for purification, once the damage is done, it is much harder to turn it around. It is going to be hard as it is," he said.

Mr. Nixon said he will soon nominate "highly qualified" people to the new three-member council created by the law.

In his statement, he opposed a bill pending in Congress to create another new environmental quality unit in the White House. It would be a mistake to "overorganize," he said.

Mr. Nixon called for bipartisan support for the effort to preserve the environment, and said it would require action from state and city governments and "massive volunteer activities" as well as federal government efforts.

In a jovial, talkative mood, the chief executive bantered with reporters and gave the journalists the souvenir bill-signing pens usually handed to dignitaries on such occasions.

Mr. Nixon had a full day of television football watching planned, and settled down before a set in his office a few minutes after the reporters were ushered out. The President said in advance that he expected all the games to be rather close. "I doubt if anybody would get wiped out today, all the teams will be up for the games today."

After the 21-17 victory of Texas over Notre Dame in the Cotton Bowl, he telephoned the winning coach, Darrell Royal, with his congratulations.

In another congratulatory call, he telephoned FBI director J. Edgar Hoover on Mr. Hoover's 75th birthday. Mr. Nixon said it had been his habit to congratulate Mr. Hoover on New Year's Day since 1951.

The President said he did not mention the matter of Mr. Hoover's tenure in active government service in the call today. He said he has "no indication" that Mr. Hoover plans to retire soon.

Man Bites Man

Two men bit each other in a fight over a dog here yesterday. Abraham Adams, 31, was fined for hitting the dog. Another Kaplan, 28, who was also ordered to pay a fine for striking his teeth into Mr. Adams' cheek. A court was told they quarreled after Mr. Adam kicked Mr. Kaplan's Alsatian dog.

Mrs. Lindsay Regrets Her Husband

Seconded Nomination of Agnew

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (AP)—The wife of Mayor John V. Lindsay says that in 1968 she wasn't happy about her husband's seconding the nomination of Spiro T. Agnew for Vice-President and that in retrospect it looks even worse.

Mrs. Lindsay sharply criticized the Vice-President yesterday for his remarks last fall about those who participated in antiwar demonstrations. She called his stand "a very one-sided, narrow view."

Mr. Lindsay's stand against the war, she added, has brought him letters of support from all over the country, "including the South." Mr. Lindsay actively supported the Vietnam War.

In an interview on NBC's "Today" show, Mrs. Lindsay said that "to be perfectly honest with you," she wasn't happy about the Lindsay seconding speech at the 1968 Republican Convention in Miami Beach but she understood the desire to have a liberal Eastern mayor unify the party by seconding Mr. Agnew's nomination.

An alternative she said, might have been Mr. Lindsay competing himself for the nomination, and "he really and truly did not want to."

In hindsight, she added, "I don't know that I think that it was, perhaps, the most happy occasion, but then again, you know, people do odd things. There is the old saying, 'politics makes strange bedfellows' . . . they sure make a lot of strange ones, in my book."

been prepared—have no excuse for delaying that long.

The administration has indicated several times since the October desegregation-at-once decision that it would aim for next September. But yesterday's memorandum is far and away its clearest statement of intent since that date.

There is a note of irony about the administration's argument in favor of an absolute and uniform September deadline. There was just such a deadline in the old Johnson administration desegregation guidelines which Nixon's attorneys renounced last July as "unrealistic."

The administration said yesterday that "the advantages of this [uniform] approach are evident." It gives everyone time to take the necessary steps but "puts all school boards on notice that there will be no justification for further delay."

It also promises the need for hearing and deciding the timing issue on a case-by-case basis, the memorandum observed.

The memorandum made no mention of fund cutoffs, a weapon the administration seems to have dropped almost entirely in favor of court orders.

Instead, it promised that, if the court sets the September, 1970, deadline, "the government will institute suits against individual systems, groups of systems, or states and state officials, as appropriate, to bring remaining school districts under orders of the court."

It also will take all necessary steps to ensure compliance with the resulting decrees.

The administration mentioned as a possible model the decree it won last month in a statewide suit in Georgia, setting a September, 1970, deadline and ordering the state school board to cut off state funds if school districts fail to meet an elaborately spelled-out standard of desegregation.

The Justice Department is happier with the Georgia decree than with civil rights groups are. They argue that the decree's desegregation standard could leave a good many all-black schools in some school districts, particularly those with black majorities.

But the issue yesterday was the pace of desegregation, not its scope. The administration wanted to see particular districts too much or too little delay, and said that it was "sensitive to the charge that [the proposed deadline] will sacrifice the rights of some school children for the remainder of this school year."

"But in our view it represents a surer path to a prompt end of the problem," the administration went on. "If, as we now represent . . . the remaining, uncompletely desegregated school systems . . . by September, 1970, it will be tragically late, but a difficult and substantial accomplishment will have been won."

Task Force Forms

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 1 (UPI)—A federal task force is forming here in preparation for the opening Monday of more than 200 public schools that have been ordered to completely integrate their classrooms.

The lawyers, marshals and agents of the FBI will help insure a smooth transition in the previously segregated system, a spokesman for the Department of Justice said yesterday.

Frank M. Dunne, a deputy assistant attorney general who will arrive tomorrow to direct their work, also said in Washington that he was convinced "the boards are taking steps to reassign students and teachers" in full compliance with the Supreme Court's recent demand for an immediate and to school districts in 30 Mississippi school districts.

"It looks as though they will all open on a desegregated basis," Mr. Dunne said after a conference yesterday with Attorney General John N. Mitchell.

However, his optimism contrasted sharply with the predictions of local officials that many of the schools would be only Negro schools when the Christmas vacation ends and the second semester begins next week.

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CANYON CLIMBER—As the Toronto traffic crawls along 475 feet below him, a window cleaner grabs for the roof ledge of the Simpson Tower and for safety. He and another man were hauled up to the top when their window cleaning eridie jammed under a roof overhang.

Humphrey Admits to Changes
In His Outlook Since Election

By Laurence Stern

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (UPI)—Eight hours before the old year died, Hubert H. Humphrey said down before two reporters and a tape recorder.

"I was running dry, I'm sure I was," he said of the old Humphrey, the spent man who lost his quest for the presidency. "I knew I needed new ideas."

"That's why I'm not sure what I want to do in 1970, whether I want to run for the Senate in Minnesota. I no longer feel the compulsion to defend or advocate. I'm enjoying life more and I'm learning a great deal."

"As the kids say, an interviewer interjected, 'you've become disestablishmentized.'"

Seen as a Teacher

"Yes," Mr. Humphrey replied. "That's right. At first when my students at Minnesota saw me, they thought of me strictly in terms of government policy. Now they see me as a teacher."

The conversation took place in the Washington office of Encyclopaedia Britannica's educational corporation, a firm owned by his old friend William Benton of Connecticut.

The interlude of personal musing went on:

"Maybe one of the best things that could have happened to me was to get out of public life for awhile. When you're deeply involved in public life, you have some blinders on."

"I'm not wearing them now. I'm not so defensive. I feel more like a pioneer. I'm much more willing to talk about things in an open-minded way."

At the outset of the interview the former Vice-President, reading from a typed memorandum, defined the great issues facing the nation in the 1970s—overpopulation, pollution, violence, drugs, medical care, inflation and arms control.

Youth Endorsed

He warmly endorsed the "younger generation" despite the heckling he took from it during the Democratic convention in Chicago in 1968. "They're a constructive sign," he said. "I live with them five days a week and I don't speak to many groups that aren't young."

The old Humphrey rhetoric warmed to medium temperature when he spoke of the Nixon administration. "President Nixon and his administration are competent in defusing opposition. He's gotten us to lower our voices. But what's wrong with America is not its noise. It's what is going on inside it."

"They know how to fight for the ABM and for Judge [Clarence] Breyer, but they don't know how to fight for the cities. In the cities, they're fighting the fire with a pop gun and fueling it with gasoline," Mr. Humphrey observed with growing gusto.

"They're very good at passing out microchips, methylenes and bandages."

If the tenor of Mr. Humphrey's year-end discourse is any guide, the main theme in Democratic oratory during the 1970 congressional elections will be inflation and interest rates. "To raise the prime interest rate to eight and a half percent is to do violence to the consumer," he protested.

But Vietnam, the corrosive issue on which President Lyndon B. Johnson and some would argue—Mr. Humphrey fell in 1968—does not loom large on the agenda. "I basically support President Nixon's policy," Mr. Humphrey said of Vietnam. "I believe that we

Judgment on Berle

Adolph A. Berle, who was the assistant secretary of state, earned praise for being "100 percent intellectual," but this was immediately qualified by the remark that he "is a specialist in too many subjects to be quite convincing in any of them."

Mr. Berle, the report said, "was born in 1895 and had an academic career at Harvard of such distinction that he has never quite recovered from it."

The report, sent to Vice President Humphrey, then Britain's Foreign Secretary, is the kind of assessment still being made by the embassies of most major powers.

Lindsay Sworn In

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (AP)—John V. Lindsay was sworn in yesterday to his second four-year term as mayor of New York City.

Floods Hit
Appalachia;
Nine DrownedLos Angeles Freeway
Blocked by Mudslide

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (UPI)—Thousands of Americans spent New Year's Day in temporary shelters as floods struck the Appalachians. In California, crews were trying to reopen the Golden State Freeway—blocked by a mudslide—for Rose Bowl traffic.

At least nine persons drowned in the central and southern Appalachians as streams were swelled by melting snow and storms. Kentucky had four deaths, Tennessee three and West Virginia two.

National Guardsmen were summoned to active duty or placed on alert to aid victims. Officials in Eastern Ky., where more than 300 persons fled rising waters, called the flooding "every bit as bad as 1963," when the area sustained millions of dollars in property damage.

A blizzard swept the Black Hills of South Dakota, marooning holiday travelers, shelling all but emergency traffic and cutting visibility to less than 100 feet. Forty inches of snow fell in the town of Lead.

In Los Angeles, tons of mud, rocks and trees were dumped on the Golden State Freeway near its intersection with the Pasadena Freeway. A pumping station was covered by 40 feet of mud and all eight lanes of the roadway were closed.

Intermittent light snow was reported in 24 Northern states. A heavy-snow warning was in effect for southeast Montana and travel warnings were posted for central and eastern Montana, eastern Wyoming and western Nebraska.

Temperatures were below normal over nearly all the nation.

25 Die in Ceylon Floods

COLOMBO, Jan. 1 (Reuters)—Torrential floods in several parts of Ceylon have left at least 25 persons dead, 100,000 homeless and several thousand victims marooned on high ground, according to official figures announced today.

High winds and monsoon rain which caused the disaster showed no signs of easing as the new year began. Weather forecasters predicted more rain in badly hit areas.

The floods have disrupted train, bus and telecommunication services and destroyed food crops.

British Envoy's Acid Verdicts
On U.S. Figures in 1939 Bared

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Jan. 1 (UPI)—Acid assessments of American personalities by the British Ambassador to Washington just before the outbreak of war in 1939 were disclosed yesterday in hitherto secret Foreign Office documents.

In a detailed report the ambassador, the late Sir Ronald Lindsay, surveyed the Americans, many of whom are still alive, and weighed their social graces, political skills, intellectual capacities, backgrounds and even their wives.

Stripped of diplomatic niceties, the report combined a cold recitation of biographical facts with touches of wit, snobbery and cruelty.

Few of the Americans included, from President Franklin D. Roosevelt down, escaped some unfavorable characterization in what was called a "revised record of leading personalities in the United States." Dated Aug. 4, 1939, it dealt not only with the President and members of the pre-war cabinet but also with newspaper publishers, Supreme Court justices, New York City politicians, businessmen and others.

President Roosevelt was described as a "haughty character" who seemed to "have the strength of an ox" and "irresistible personal charm."

Yet, Sir Ronald said, his judgment of men is "open to question and most of his intimate advisers appear to be men of second-rate ability."

This disadvantage is accentuated by two other qualities in his character," he continued. "In the first place, he appears to be extremely obstinate and to dislike opposition, which makes him prefer men who will go along with him and in the second place his intellectual powers are really only moderate and his knowledge of certain subjects, particularly finance and economics, is superficial."

Vice-President John Nance Garner, who "had little or no education and began life as a cowpuncher," was described as a man who rarely opens his mouth and "deliberately flouts social and sartorial conventions."

"Henry Morgenthau, who was summed up in these terms: 'Although he is extremely friendly to us in every way, and of course especially hostile to Germany, he is by nature so unsure of himself as to become rather suspicious and rather too mercurial in temperament to keep his head in difficulties.'"

Prosit

PRINCETON, N.J., Jan. 1 (UPI)—West Coast Frank's record 3.4 million gallons of beer in 1969, according to figures published here. This represents 76.7 pints per head, and is a record for West Germany.

Gallup Poll

Mrs. Eisenhower Heads List
Of Women Admired by U.S.

By George Gallup

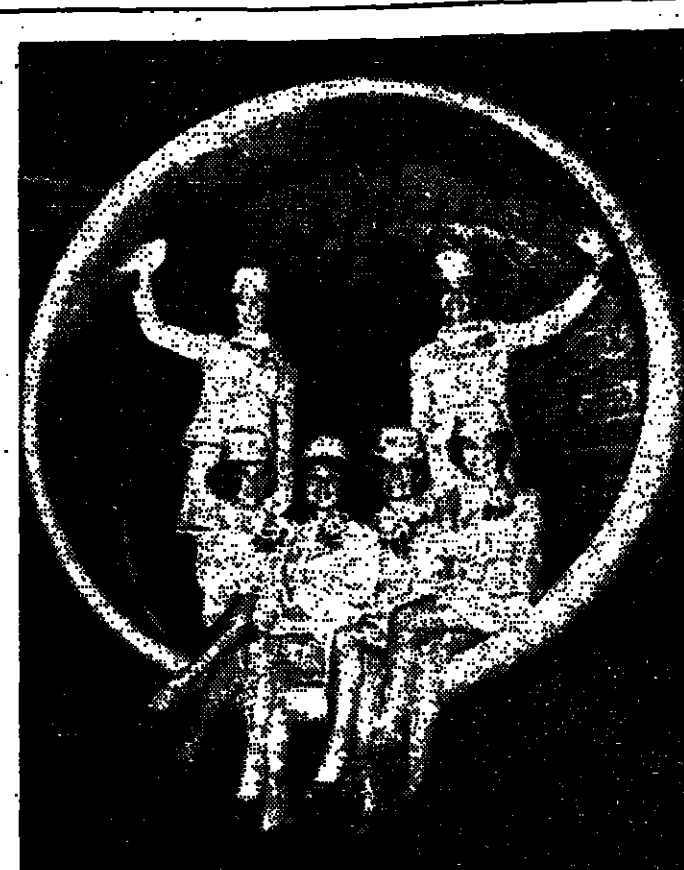
Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., Jan. 1—Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower, wife of the late President, heads the 1969 list of women Americans admired most.

She is followed closely in the voting by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India, Mrs. Richard M. Nixon, Prime Minister Golda Meir of Israel and Mrs. Aristotle Onassis.

Mrs. Eisenhower's selection represents the first time she has won first place. During the period when her husband was in office, 1953-61, Mrs. Eisenhower always appeared near the top of the list, but Eleanor Roosevelt carried away top honors.

In fifth place on this year's list is Mrs. Aristotle Onassis (Jacqueline Kennedy). Mrs. Onassis was in seventh place last year, after



LIGHT CONFIGURATION—Six Pan American Airways stewardesses grace the giant cowl of a jumbo jet engine to show that they're really in the big time now. Pan Am has recently taken delivery of the Boeing-747, which can carry 362 passengers and 14 stewardesses.

Politics, Management Attract
1st Generation of Astronauts

By John Noble Wilford

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (UPI)—for personal gain, they point to the Presidents who write best-selling memoirs and the generals who retire to high-paying industry jobs.

Politics for Borman

Air Force Col. Frank Borman, who commanded Apollo-8 on man's first circumnavigation of the moon, is reported to be interested in running for a House of Representatives seat from Arizona, probably in 1972. His friends in Houston note that Col. Borman rarely misses a chance to speak at a Rotary Club in Arizona, where he lived as a boy.

Starting this month, Col. Borman, a Republican with outspoken conservative views, reportedly will move into an office in Washington next door to the White House, serving as one of the President's key personal advisers.

One member of Col. Borman's Apollo-8 crew, William A. Anders, has already gone to Washington, as executive secretary of the National Aeronautics and Space Council, a White House advisory body on space and aviation matters. "I didn't want to wait until Apollo-31 to get a chance for a moon landing," Mr. Anders said recently.

Tearing With Agnew

Col. Thomas P. Stafford, the Apollo-10 commander, has been approached by representatives of both the Republican and Democratic parties in Oklahoma, his home state, about the possibility of a political future. Currently accompanying Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew on his Asian trip, Col. Stafford says he is "basically middle-of-the-road, a little conservative."

For the time being, Col. Stafford has been assigned managerial position as head of the astronaut office at Houston. He said that, like many of the more prominent astronauts, he often gets lucrative job offers from industry and just recently turned down two offers "with salaries high in the five figures and a piece of the action."

Another astronaut who has moved into a NASA management job is Col. James A. McDivitt, the Apollo-9 commander, who holds the exacting job of Apollo spacecraft manager.

As for Neil A. Armstrong, the Apollo-11 commander who made man's first footprints on the moon, his plans for the future are said to be ill-defined. It is doubted that he will ever fly again in space.

Admiral to Advise

Col. Edwin E. Aldrin Jr., who accompanied Mr. Armstrong on his moon walk, is expected to become an adviser on long-range mission planning. And Michael Collins, the third member of the crew, left the corps earlier this month to become assistant secretary of state for public affairs.

An exception to the exodus trend is Navy Capt. Alan B. Shepard Jr., the first astronaut to make a suborbital test flight, in May, 1961. Capt. Shepard, 48, has come out of medically enforced retirement to command the Apollo-14 crew in a moon-landing flight scheduled for next summer.

The only other member of the original seven on active duty is Air Force Col. L. Gordon Cooper, but he is not expected to get a mission assignment for several years.

Of the Apollo commanders thus far, only Navy Capt. Charles Conrad Jr., the command pilot of Apollo-12, says in no uncertain terms that he will fly in space again.

"I'm still a professional aviator," Capt. Conrad, 39, said after his mission. "I'm headed for the front of the line for another flight."

Navy Tradition Breached

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (UPI)—In the Navy tradition the names of states were reserved for battleships. No longer. The Navy has disclosed that a new 10,000-ton nuclear-powered guided missile frigate will be named the U.S.S. California.

There are no battleships in active service now, although four are in mothballs.

Chromosome
May Be Sex
Offense KeyRate of Abnormality
High Among Inmates

By Walter Sullivan

BOSTON, Jan. 1 (UPI)—A study of inmates in an institution for "dangerous" sexual offenders has indicated that any abnormality of the sex chromosomes may predispose a person for such offenses.

This finding led the researcher, Dr. Lawrence Rasmussen of Stanford University Medical School in California, to propose that the current emphasis on double male chromosomes—the so-called "Y-Y" aggressive criminality syndrome—was misplaced.

Dr. Rasmussen spoke at a symposium Tuesday on causes of aggression. In a study of sex-determining chromosomes from the blood and skin cells of 88 men at the Bridge-water Treatment Center for Sexual Offenders in Massachusetts, Dr. Rasmussen found the abnormality rate 35 times higher than in the general population.

Blueprint of the Body

The chromosomes are bundles of genetic material that appear during cell division. Together, they contain a blueprint of the entire body. Normally, a human cell has 23 pairs of chromosomes—one set derived from each parent.

In the female, the sex-determining pair are both of one type—the X chromosome. The male carries one X and one larger version, termed the Y chromosome.

However, Dr. Rasmussen pointed out, an individual may have in some cells as many as five X chromosomes or as many as three Y chromosomes. Or he may have one X and no Y at all.

In recent years, attention has focused on evidence that men with two Y chromosomes, instead of one, are more apt to behave in an anti-social manner.

Some Claim Insanity

This has figured in several court cases where defendants claimed insanity because of this condition. However, Dr. Rasmussen said that none of the sex chromosome abnormalities could be used for specific diagnosis.

In some individuals, he said, it appears that only the blood cells are abnormal—not those of the brain or sex glands. This could be because the blood-forming cells were damaged in some way, but not other cells. Such a person would not behave abnormally, Dr. Rasmussen said.

In other individuals the damage was congenital or occurred to infantile cells that later differentiated to form brain and blood cells. Such a person might be abnormal in behavior.

Dr. Rasmussen found that a number of the 88 men studied had fingerprints with some feminine features, indicating that chromosomal aberration had affected more than their blood. In others this was not the case. Hence Dr. Rasmussen suggested that fingerprints could be used to identify those requiring special attention.

Bribed Inspectors
Charged in Suit
By F-11 Builder

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 1 (AP)—General Dynamics Corp. has filed a \$3-million lawsuit against a St. Louis businessman whom it accuses of "fraudulently corrupting" two aircraft parts inspectors to conceal defective parts made under subcontract for the swing-wing F-111 fighter plane.

Named in the suit, filed in U.S. District Court, are Harry C. Bass Jr. and the St. Louis Manufacturing Co., of which he is president.

The parts are components of the wing box, which contains pivots for the movable wings of the Air Force fighter.

The F-111 program has been plagued with technical difficulties and unanticipated costs for about two years. Some of the troubles had been linked to the wing box, but a legal spokesman for General Dynamics said the planned replacement of the wing box with one of greater durability had no connection with the parts manufactured by Selb.

The petition of the Texas aircraft builder, filed Nov. 14, alleges that his inspectors were given gratuities totaling \$3,000 by Mr. Bass and other employees of Selb between March and August of 1968 to influence inspectors into accepting defectively welded parts.

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Gold Medal

1969 DIAMOND CLUB

Hail and Farewell

It is hard to believe that popular prophets at the close of 1969 were hailing this now faded decade as the "Golden Sixties." The label no doubt was another of those triumphs of hope over experience without which the human race might find it hard to keep going, but it had a certain plausibility, too.

Looking back, one can see why the expectations of the country rose with the passing of the Fifties. Born in the frustrating Korean war, that decade saw America explode the first hydrogen bomb and Russia quickly equal the feat, to give the world its first sense of possibly imminent and total destruction. It saw Stalin's Byzantine death, hopefully followed by the beginnings of Soviet enlightenment, and then, cruelly, by the crushing of the Polish and Hungarian rebellions. It saw the face of hate in Little Rock. And, worst of all, it saw the blight of McCarthyism—for a time the willingness of a free people to acquiesce in the loss of their freedom.

In prospect the Sixties were bound to look good. If they have not turned out to be quite what the prophets expected, the decade has nevertheless been a great as well as an awful period. Over it all the Vietnam war has hung like a baneful smog, concealing the good, emphasizing the bad and somehow distorting both. No one can look back without a shudder at a decade that has seen 40,000 Americans killed in a cause that, valid or not in its origins, can now scarcely even be discerned. But the very war itself has unleashed a torrent of self-criticism which, if it can be controlled and channeled, may yet be the saving of us all.

The Sixties have been, for the United States, above all a decade of self-examination. Prodded, mostly by their youth, Americans have had to look hard and critically at their mores, their manners and their political institutions. It is almost incredible that, for all their awe and wonder at man's personal exploration of the moon, they regarded that feat almost as a stunning and welcome irrelevance, a glorious interruption in their forced preoccupation with the strident claims of the poor, the black, and the young. For all the marvel of it, a fairly common observation was that the billions of dollars might better have been spent on rebuilding the cities, eliminating poverty, and stopping the deterioration of the environment.

Never in history has man taken so honest a look at the damage he has done to the natural world around him. With due regard for the conservation efforts of the two presidential Roosevelts, it is fair to say that

not until the Sixties did America move appreciably toward the conviction that man's future on this planet is threatened as much by the gradual poisoning of its air, water and soil as it is by war. Before the mid-Sixties, ecology was a word for pedants or prophets.

The realization of what must be done before the world is safe from man's age-old bent for heedlessly destroying everything around him is staggering. Besides cleaning up its waters and purifying its air, the country will have to devise safe ways to dispose of a constantly renewing mountain of solid waste. Wildlife and wilderness, on which the ecology in part depends, will have to be restored. New towns and great public transit lines will have to be completed if we are to break up vast and intolerable suburban sprawls and make urban life once more endurable.

Equally hard for white Americans to bear is the enforced awareness that what they thought was adequate progress toward racial justice has been neither adequate nor tolerable—and that much more will be required of them if the country is not to move perhaps fatally toward what the Kerner Commission described as "two societies, one black, one white—separate and unequal."

It is these strains, environmental and racial, that will have to be eased in the Seventies, just as the cold war of the Fifties was, to some degree, eased in the decade just passed. As for the prospects of success, pessimists are to be found on every hand, and their dark views are all too easy to adopt. Besides contemplating the painful pressures of environment and race, the country goes into the new year struggling against inflation, fighting a wretched and unpopular war, and with a somewhat seedy morale. Vietnam, the murder of three national leaders, political ugliness, riots and arson—all these have scarred the national spirit.

Nevertheless, of all the "isms" in the world of human affairs, pessimism undiluted by hope is the least useful—and next to it is optimism untempered by caution. For forecasting purposes neither stance is in the least reliable. To George Orwell, looking back, the decade of the Thirties, born in the euphoric certainty of a quick return to "normalcy," was "a scenic railway ending in a torture-chamber." The Sixties, launched in effect with the high inaugural hopes of John F. Kennedy, have gone almost, but not quite, as sour. May the Seventies, entered solemnly and with trepidation, confound the prophets as thoroughly.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Delusive Tax Cut

President Nixon has bowed to the political realities by signing the tax bill, but the millions who congratulate themselves on the prospect of tax savings in the 1970s are likely to find themselves paying a heavy price in the depreciated buying power of their dollars.

Inflation is already cutting six cents a year out of the value of the dollar, and the administration's own anti-inflation program has proved more effective in slowing down the economy than it has in arresting the rise in retail or wholesale prices. The new tax law heightens the danger that the new year will see the worst of all national economic conditions, a combination of recession and continued steep inflation.

Given that prospect, the part of the tax bill that comes closest to equity—although Congress had no business making it a hostage in the tax measure—is the 15 percent

increase in Social Security, a figure matching the actual erosion in the dollar since the last increase two years ago, and to have added an automatic escalator of the kind recommended by the President as a cushion against future inflation. But the congressional prodigality on tax cuts, plus the ineffectiveness of the Nixon anti-inflation measures, make it certain that 15 percent will prove no bonanza for the elderly.

We applaud unreservedly the President's decision to sign the mine safety bill. It is true that the compensation program it establishes for victims of "black lung" disease ought to be a charge on the coal industry, but the use of federal funds as a transitional device is perfectly appropriate in a situation spawned by decades of social neglect. The rest of the law is a monumental achievement in industrial safety and health legislation.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Frozen Decade

The 1960s were a frozen decade for Europe. Because of the determination of President de Gaulle there was no progress toward the unification of Europe and no enlargement of the Common Market. France even withdrew from NATO and fractured thereby the unity of European defense.

The 1970s are correspondingly a decade of opportunity for Europe. The new Social Democratic government in Germany has a position of great strength and is both moderate and constructive. The new government in France still rests on the old Gaullist majority in the Assembly but is probably the best administration of the center and right-wing France has had for many years.

It is therefore apparent that the prospects for the political unification of Europe, either with or without Britain as a partner, are more favorable for the 1970s than at any previous time.

—From The Times (London).

Prosperity and Security

The year ahead should provide some indication as to whether free Europe is willing to pay as much attention to its security as to increasing its prosperity. It was an ominous sign when, at the December meeting of NATO, the European members of the pact (in contrast to the American delegation) wished the final communiqué to make no further mention of the rape of Czechoslovakia. And it gives pause for thought that West and North European politicians are hoping to compensate by Soviet "good-will" rather than by their own efforts, for the U.S. troop reductions scheduled to begin in Europe after 1971. Letting one's prosperity be primarily defended by others from a distance can hardly be the essence of a balance of power designed to keep the peace.

—From Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
Jan. 2, 1895

PARIS—From the commencement of the hostilities against China, Japan has never ceased to astonish the old civilized world and certainly there are still surprises to come. Everyone believed, and the experts were unanimous on this point, that the campaign would necessarily be of limited duration and would be stopped by the winter. Well, the winter has come and the Japanese armies still continue to advance, with all of their needed supplies right behind them. The armies of Europe might well take a lesson from the Japanese armies.

Fifty Years Ago
Jan. 2, 1920

PARIS—The continued heavy rains of yesterday sensibly swelled the waters of the Seine and intensified apprehensions of a major flood in Paris. In the morning the river had attained a height of 5.38 meters at the Austerlitz Bridge. By 2 p.m. it had increased to 5.51 meters, and the authorities warned the public to expect the waters to reach 6.30 in the course of tomorrow. The rise or fall of the river during the next week depends largely, naturally, on the weather conditions, and the forecasts are not too optimistic.

Probe in Laos

However, he added: "The traditional invasion route is southward through Laos and if that country were to fall, Vietnam would be exposed to the Chinese. It is therefore imperative that we probe in Laos to see how far it can go without touching off major reaction."

Scott warned that if Communist Pathet Lao parliaments, supported by

Khrushchev a few months after his election, a conference had already started in Geneva to try and cool off Southeast Asia. However, the United States was seeking to close the barn door on a horse that had fled.

His policy was to arrange Laotian "neutrality" but it was too late. Dean Rusk told me at Geneva, May 14, 1961: "We prefer a neutral Laos to a partitioned Laos. We won't sign something that is clearly only designed to gloss



"Man, We're Really Living High."

Nixon's First Year

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—This is bound to be a time of reflection for President Nixon. He has almost completed his first year in the White House. He will be 57 years old on Jan. 9, and he undoubtedly has more support at home and abroad now than he had when he took the oath of office. This is something to think about.

At this same point, a year after the 1964 election, President Johnson now tells us that he was counting the days until he could retire to private life, but whether he believes him or not, it is a fairly good guess that Nixon, though he will be just past 60 at the end of his first term, is not likely to be spending much time at San Clemente these next few days thinking about his farewell speech.

His situation and temperament are quite different from Johnson's. He has a better chance of winding up the war by the end of his first term than Johnson had. His political outlook is much better, for the Democratic party organization is now chaotic and leaderless. He is in good health, and not subject to the fits of euphoria and depression which confused Johnson, and the accident of time may very well be on his side.

Presidents have a way of thinking about their place in history shortly after they get into the White House and Nixon is no exception to the rule. For the 200th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence will be celebrated in 1976, in the last year of what would be his second term, if he runs and wins, and this event is bound to be an increasingly powerful and unifying influence in the hands of

whatever President is in the White House from 1973 to 1976.

The plans for the bicentennial are now centered on the White House. Long before the 1972 presidential election, a vast organization will be put in motion in every state, city and county to achieve specific goals by July of 1976. The theme is already clear: whatever our differences, social, economic or political, let's plan and work in these next few years to make some visible progress where we live toward the ideals of the American Revolution.

It may seem strange, with all the other problems before the President right now, but the news from the White House is that Nixon is already very interested in the bicentennial plan. Here politics and history come together. Maybe a new "spirit of '76" may overcome, or at least moderate, all his present problems.

Part Reformer

Anyway, at the end of his first year, the President must know that he has dealt most effectively with the politics of his problems than he has dealt with the problems themselves. He has dealt with the opponents of the war, but not with the war. He has dealt with the Democratic party, but not with the young intellectuals, the poor and the blacks.

This is the interesting thing about Nixon at the end of his first year in the White House. He is part reformer and part conservative. Half of him wants to change the status quo and half wants to defend it. He knows that an effective politician cannot go against the majority of the American people, who will be under 25 while he is still in the White House, and

against the young blacks and intellectuals, but he is still leading the counter-revolution against them.

Confronted by these problems, he is playing for time, appeasing his supporters and his opponents, of course, by promising peace in Vietnam and threatening more war, condemning the Russians and the Chinese, but negotiating with them and offering them concessions, arguing with the young, the press, but calling them up on the side, and appealing for compromise.

Still, after his first year in the White House, he must know when he reflects at San Clemente that more people admire his tactics than his policies, and that he is doing better in the polls than in the cities. His problems are with the war, the poor, the blacks, and the ghettoes, and he is in trouble with all of them.

The Nixon paradox is that he not only knows this, and sincerely wants to help, but is trapped by his past. He thinks of himself as a reformer, but is regarded by his party as a symbol of the status quo. He would like to go along with the young moderate critics of the past, but has come to the end of his first year in the White House as a successful opponent of the youthful rebellion.

This will give him something to think about during his vacation and his 57th birthday party in San Clemente, and the chances are that he will take refuge in time in playing the political game for another term, and getting a chance to stay in office for another four years when the war in Vietnam may be over and the 200th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence may produce a new spirit of unity among the people.

Pluses and Minuses

Nixon's Silent People

By David S. Broder

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Early this spring, when he was finishing the 1968 edition of "The Making of the President," author Theodore H. White reflected on one of the many paradoxes that marked that election year. "Never," he said, "have its [America's] leading cultural media, its university thinkers, its influence makers been more intrigued by experiment and change; but in no election have the mute masses more completely separated themselves from such leadership and thinking."

"Mr. Nixon's problem," White said of the new President, "is to interpret what the silent people think, and govern the country against the grain of what its more important thinkers think."

If one accepts that premise, at least for the sake of argument, then it is clear that Mr. Nixon has achieved a considerable success in his first year in office.

He has shown, at least so far, that the country can be governed—that the authority of the state can be used to achieve some of the goals of this society, that America need not be tossed helplessly on the tide of events. After the frenzy and violence that scarred this nation from the early 1960s to the end of 1968, even a partial recovery of that vital sense of self-control and mastery of affairs is no small achievement.

The previous administration lost the confidence of the country because it appeared unable to check three destructive forces. The Vietnam war looked endless and endless mostly in lives and dollars. Civil unrest in this country seemed to grow steadily more commonplace and more violent; and inflation more constant and more severe. Taken together, the disruptive forces of the war, violence and inflation, all apparently uncontrolled, seriously undermined the self-confidence of this country and its people.

Because the members of the disturbed majority divided their votes in 1968 between Mr. Nixon and a right-wing demagogue, George Wallace, yielding the new President only minuscule margin of victory and leaving the national government divided, his prospects for demonstrating the capacity to govern in his first year did not appear to be bright.

Mr. Nixon has failed, so far, to control the forces of inflation which are seriously jeopardizing the growth and stability of the economy. If that failure continues into his second year in office, it seems certain to cost him and his party heavily in the midterm elections.

Cooling of Tempers

But on the other two fronts, he has made significant progress. Despite My Lai and the ugly spectacles of the Chicago "conspiracy trial and the Black Panthers' shoot-outs, this year has seen a cooling of national and international tempers, a goal the President gave top priority in his inaugural address. It has seen some diminution in the frequency and violence of civil conflicts. And, most important, it has seen a reduction in the level of hostilities in Vietnam and the beginning of American disengagement from that most foolhardy of international adventures.

As a consequence, there is now a better prospect than there was

a year ago that the national energies can be summoned to deal with the problems of arms control and international security, of the domestic environment and the achievement of equality in a bi-racial society.

Mr. Nixon will now be judged by how well he meets the demands for leadership in these areas that John Gardner and others have recently voiced.

If one had to identify a crucial moment for the President in his first year, it would be his handling of the October and November anti-war demonstrations. These were, in a fundamental sense, an effort by the intellectual elite of the country to obliterate the 1968 election results and take from the President his mandate to govern.

With few exceptions, the men and women who can claim to be the country's important thinkers lent their names, their counsel and their prestige to the mass demonstrations against his policies in Vietnam. It was a well-coordinated, offensive, joining of the intellectual power of the most important idea-brokers in America with the manpower and organizational skill of the campus activists.

Protesters Isolated

But their effort to "break the President" failed—and its failure has left the protesters more isolated in the opposition than ever before. It failed, in part, because this President and his Vice-President were willing to make more demagogic attacks on their critics than Lyndon Johnson and Hubert Humphrey allowed themselves to do when they were under a similar assault. It failed, also, because a Republican administration is probably inherently less susceptible to pressure from academic and intellectual circles than a Democratic regime.

But most importantly, it failed because of two classic errors by the intellectual leaders themselves. They refused to recognize that Mr. Nixon had already reversed the Vietnam policy of the previous administration and was moving toward the disengagement they sought.

Second, they proved less skillful than their antagonist, Mr. Nixon, in "interpreting what the silent people think," to return to Mr. White's useful phrase. The "more important thinkers" thought the country would demand immediate withdrawal from Vietnam. Mr. Nixon judged, and judged right, that a strong majority would support a gradual disengagement in return for some hope of a longer peace.

The intellectual community has come out of this battle with deep wounds, and self-doubts that are as serious as they are well-merited. Many of its members are rethinking their assumptions about the society and their role in it. Many are worried, not only about their influence on the society, but about the tolerance they need from that society in order to survive. Their worries are well-justified.

What is not so clear is what the victor makes of his victory. In my view, it would be very serious if Mr. Nixon were not equally concerned about the long-term consequences of his effort to "govern the country against the grain of what its more important thinkers think." His success so far has its built-in perils.

Letters

Greek Label

Allan Wenger's reckless use of the word "fascism" to describe Greece in his April 21, 1967, column demonstrates the kind of circular thinking used by "liberal-conservative" activists throughout the world. Key features of fascism are completely absent from Greece, like state control over industry and commerce, but Mr. Wenger wants to make a point and apparently thinks he proves it by reaching for a handy, though misleading, epithet.

In disputing that anti-Communists would ever "consider buddy-buddy" with the Russians, he apparently is too young to remember the Soviet-German non-aggression pact of August 24, 1939, which left the world's leftists in a stupor, not to mention the numerous other examples since then.

As for elections, the majority in a democracy can be tragically misled, as when the U.S. voted for Johnson in 1964 so as to "bring

the boys home" from Vietnam. Sometimes, in other words, elections don't work. If you want to avoid having a "dying nation," as the song from "Hair" aptly puts it.

Greece will have elections when outsiders like Mr. Wenger and the Council of Europe stop trying to help Greeks run their own house, which they are very capable of doing by themselves.

N. C. CUMMINS.

Athens.

Hungry Majority

Great Gatsby! Arthur Sutherland's idea for a new feast day to be called "Agnew's Day" is a meritorious one. Just think, we could banquet on "pickled pigs feet," "caviar on the snob," and wash it all down with a bottle of "good red wine."


And may I propose as a date for this feast, April 1?

GEORGE DAACON.

Rome.

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Cyprus (air)	75.00	40.00	25.00	100.00	50.00	30.00	15.00	60.00
Denmark (air)	75.00	40.00	25.00	100.00	50.00	30.00	15.00	60.00
Finland (air)	75.00	40.00	25.00	100.00	50.00	30.00	15.00	60.00
France (air)	75.00	40.00	25.00	100.00	50.00	30.00	15.00	60.00
Germany (air)	75.00	40.00	25.00	100.00	50.00	30.00	15.00	60.00
Greece (air)	75.00	40.00	25.00	100.00	50.00	30.00	15.00	60.00
Great Britain (air)	75.00	40.00	25.00	100.00	50.00	30.00	15.00	60.00
Ireland (air)	75.00	40.00	25.00	100.00	50.00	30.00	15.00	60.00
Italy (air)	75.00	40.00	25.00	100.00	50.00	30.00	15.00	60.00
Japan (air)	75.00	40.00	25.00	100.00	50.00	30.00	15.00	60.00
South Korea (air)	75.00	40.00	25.00	100.00	50.00	30.00	15.00	60.00
Spain (air)	75.00	40.00	25.00	100.00	50.00	30.00	15.00	60.00
Sweden (air)	75.00	40.00	25.00	100.00	50.00	30.00	15.00	60.00
Switzerland (air)	75.00	40.00	25.00	100.00	50.00	30.00	15.00	60.00
Thailand (air)	75.00	40.00	25.00	100.00	50.00	30.00	15.00	60.00
Turkey (air)	75.00	40.00	25.00	100.00	50.00	30.00	15.00	60.00
U.S.A. (air)	75.00	40.00	25.00	100.00	50.00	30.00	15.00	60.00
U.S.S.R. (air)	75.00	40.00	25.00	100.00	50.00	30.00	15.00	60.00
Yugoslavia (air)	75.00	40.00	25.00	100.00	50.00	30.00	15.00	60.00
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By Editha Fuchs



COGNAC

HENNESSY

Established in 1765

V.S.O.P. RESERVE

HENNESSY
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Multi-Million New Year Bonuses Given by IMF

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (AP)—Member nations of the International Monetary Fund today received multi-million-dollar New Year's gifts in the form of a brand-new kind of money.

The funds come from the first distribution of a new international reserve asset with the somewhat awkward name of Special Drawing Rights.

The fund is distributing \$3.5 billion worth of SDRs to the 108 of the 115 IMF members having signed up for the new plan. The U.S. share, about \$880 million, far the largest single allocation, is the same as that of all the other nations combined.

The exact amount each country will get depends on how the quota-weighted formula works out, and the IMF hopes to have a final list tomorrow.

Invisible Asset

The new reserve asset, the first man-made international money, is being created by a stroke of the pen. No one will ever see an SDR. Each nation's allocation will exist only on the IMF books.

But if the money is invisible, and cannot be used by ordinary citizens and businesses, it will be able, in effect, to purchase real goods and services from other nations.

The SDRs were decided upon in October, after lengthy negotiations, as a supplement to gold, long the primary reserve asset held by nations. The volume of monetary gold had all but ceased to grow, while the rapid expansion of trade and other transactions among nations demanded that monetary reserves should continue to increase.

How It Works

If Chile, for example, runs a deficit in its balance of payments this year, and has to use some of its reserves, it can transfer SDRs to a surplus country designated by the IMF, say Japan. Japan will give Chile a usable currency, almost certainly dollars.

Because of the dollar's special role in the world monetary system, the United States will probably use its SDRs in a fashion different from others. A U.S. payments deficit shows up as an increase in dollar holdings by other countries—dollars that can be used to purchase gold from the United States. Thus, the United States will use its SDRs to "buy back," or absorb, excess dollar holdings of others, thus protecting the gold reserve.

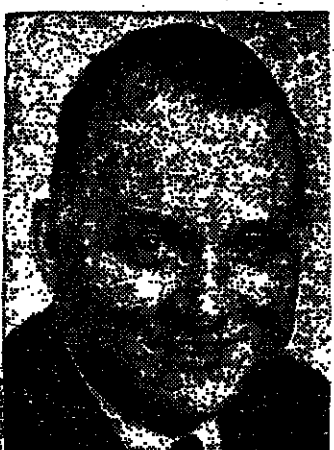
Displacing Gold

Eventually, it is generally agreed, SDRs will assume a greater importance than gold in the system and may even lead to abandonment of gold altogether as a monetary metal.

It has already been decided to create \$4.5 billion of SDRs in 1970, 1971 and 1972. That will amount to about one-quarter of total current monetary gold holdings. Assuming a continued stable annual creation of SDRs, it would not be many years before there will be more SDRs than gold.

And unlike gold, which has flowed into reserves on a haphazard basis, SDRs can be created in the amount collectively deemed necessary to meet the world's needs.

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS



Hans von Fluegge

First National City Bank has promoted to vice-president Hans von Fluegge, in charge of Citibank's German operations, and Warren Hutchins, of the bank's London office. Frederick Feltz, in charge of the Netherlands and also T. Fogarty, in charge of France, have been named resident vice-presidents.

Canrad Precision Industries of New York has named Alexander Fregal general agent for European countries, to be headquartered in Paris.

William S. McCalmont has been named managing director, European operations, for Memorex Corp., to be headquartered in Maldenhead, England. Mr. McCalmont, formerly manager of north European operations for Control Data, replaces Jim E. Eastling, who returns to the United States in a management position with Memorex Equipment.

James S. Dusenberry, a Harvard professor of economics, has been named chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston and Emerson Highton, president of Maytag Co., has been named chairman of the Chicago Fed. Chairmen of the other two Fed banks have been appointed.

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SEC Asks for Views on Commission Rates

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has asked the major U.S. stock exchanges for more detailed information on their views of proposed changes in the commissions they charge.

The SEC, as part of a continuing study, called yesterday for briefs by Feb. 2 on varying commission charges for different types of "unbundling," or separating the charges for services now covered by minimum commissions. It said it would schedule new oral arguments later to update reports from hearings held in July.

The request was the latest step in the SEC's effort to guide the exchanges and their member stock brokers toward a revision of their pricing system that will be acceptable to everyone concerned, including the Justice Department's anti-trust division.

A spokesman for the New York Stock Exchange said the exchange would have no immediate comment on the SEC action, inasmuch as the exchange had not yet had an opportunity to study it.

Study Under Way

In its statement, the SEC acknowledged that an NYSE committee was studying commission rates.

The study is expected to be completed soon and will be submitted to the exchange's board of governors for action in the spring.

The agency said it "believes that it may be desirable to await completion of these studies before trying to resolve the basic question of whether rate-fixing by exchanges should be replaced by competition as argued by the Department of Justice, or whether, as argued by the exchanges, exchange-fixed commission rates are, with limited exceptions, necessary to the proper working of the exchange auction market."

However, it said the SEC staff felt that several issues have been defined well enough to allow the commission to invite new arguments "in preparation for their resolution in whole or in part."

An SEC staff spokesman said the basic questions involved were whether there is to be a prescribed commission rate and, if so, what services should it cover, especially services that customers "may neither wish nor receive."

In addition, the SEC must resolve the question of whether different categories of customers should pay different commission rates. Rates now are supposed to be the same for all classes of customers, but the SEC acknowledges that there are ways for large institutional investors such as mutual funds to cut their commission costs.

Grand Union Co. Profits, Sales Up

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (NYT)—Net third-quarter earnings of Grand Union Co. increased 14 percent over the 1968 period, inasmuch as the exchange had not yet had an opportunity to study it.

The large food and general merchandise retailing chain also set a record in net earnings for the nine months to Nov. 29, amounting to \$10.95 million, or \$1.65 a share. This was up 16 percent from the \$9.45 million, or \$1.44 a share, earned in the similar 1968 period. Sales reached a new peak of \$919.27 million, compared with \$751.08 million, in the period last year.

For the third quarter, net earnings were \$3.72 million, or 57 cents a share, against \$2.23 million, or 49 cents a share, for the similar period last year. Sales reached a record \$280.08 million, or 9 percent ahead of the \$256.56 million volume a year ago.

Changes at Chase Bank

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (NYT)—In an internal reorganization at Chase Manhattan Bank, David Rockefeller has decided to assume the role of elder statesman, while retaining the title of chairman and chief executive officer.

Mr. Rockefeller will be divorced from day-to-day operations, Chase officials said, but he will continue as the final arbiter of bank policies.

Herbert P. Patterson, Chase's 44-year-old president, has emerged in the reorganization as unquestionably the man who is "running the bank" on all but the most major questions.

"Herb is the guy who decides what gets up to the Supreme Court (that is, to Mr. Rockefeller)," a senior Chase official said yesterday. "David is still the boss," he warned, "and the best way to find that out is to forget it for a while."

As part of the reorganization, Charles A. Agemian, Chase's colorful and sometimes controversial executive vice-president in charge of operations, has taken early retirement at age 60.

Robert J. Pollock, long Mr. Agemian's chief deputy, has been appointed executive vice-president to take over the operations division.

Barry F. Sullivan, vice-president in charge of Chase operations in England—who is widely regarded as a "comer" in the Chase organization—is due to come back from England to be Mr. Pollock's deputy.

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We wish you a Happy and Prosperous New Year

N.Y. Exchanges To Open Today

A tentative settlement of the transit strike in New York City yesterday has made it unnecessary for the New York and American Stock exchanges to remain closed after the New Year's Day holiday.

The exchanges had said they would not open today if the strike took place and was not over by 6 a.m. New York time on Friday.

The settlement, terms of which have not been disclosed, now goes to a membership vote, but the exchanges had said they would reopen on Monday, strike or no strike.

Dow Bows to the New Age, Revises Rail Stock Average

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (AP)—The venerable Dow Jones average of railroad stocks, at long last going to reflect the fact that airplanes and trucks are here to stay.

Beginning tomorrow—exactly 73 years after the rail average was born—it will be converted into the Dow Jones transportation average. Nine of the 20 rail stocks that make up the average will be dropped and six airline and three trucking company issues will replace them.

Dow Jones & Co., publisher of the Wall Street Journal, said the change was dictated by "the drastically altered pattern of commercial transportation itself. When the railroad average was begun, the rails were the giant movers of freight and people. Automobiles, trucks, buses and airplanes hadn't even arrived on the scene."

"As recently as 20 years ago, the rails still carried 82 percent of all interstate freight on a ton-mileage basis. By last year that share had shrunk to 41 percent."

Newcomers to the average will be American, Eastern, Northwest, Pan American, Trans World and United Airlines, Consolidated Freightways, Pacific International Express, and U.S. Freight Co.

The rail average has been one of a family of Dow Jones averages which chart the movement of various segments of the securities markets.

The original, and most widely followed one, is the industrial average of 30 blue chip stocks. It was created in 1886 by Charles H. Dow, a newspaper man who with his partner, Edward D. Jones, founded the Wall Street Journal and became a legend in financial circles.

Other Dow Jones averages cover a varied range of 65 stocks, utility issues and bonds.

Automation to Lift the Veil on OTC Dealings

By Terry Robards
NEW YORK (NYT)—Nobody can say for sure, but the U.S. over-the-counter market is supposed to be the biggest stock market in the world.

It also is supposed to be the arena where much of the truly spectacular action in securities takes place and, coincidentally, where more manipulations occur than on any stock exchange.

An aura of mystery has clouded unlisted trading for many years, however, because there is no ticker tape to record the transactions.

Thus, just getting a price quotation accurately reflecting the market for more than 100 shares of any stock can be a major project.

Many of the OTC market's shortcomings should be alleviated at some point in the next year when Nasdaq—National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations—becomes a reality.

Nasdaq will bring price and volume information on unlisted trading into full public view for the first time.

There will be no ticker tape disclosing each trade but the "ticker's" modern offspring—the electronic quote machine—will supplant the traditional method of getting quotes by telephone.

Invisibility Abuse

"Many people make a living from the invisibility of this market," carped one knowledgeable broker. "If you have only one or two guys making a market

HOW QUOTE SYSTEM WILL WORK

The diagram illustrates the flow of information in the Nasdaq system. A Market Maker sends data to the Nasdaq Central Computer. The computer then distributes this information to Retailers, Subscribers, and other market makers and retailers. The system also provides data to newspapers and wire services, and to other market makers and retailers in Atlanta, etc. The Nasdaq Central Computer is the central hub of the system, receiving data from the Market Maker and distributing it to various other entities.

preferred stocks listed at present on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Nasdaq system will involve three different classifications, or "levels" of subscribers. Level I will consist of the market-makers in each security. These individuals will have the ability to put price changes into the computer, providing the basis for all quotations.

Level II will consist of hundreds of retail trading firms executing orders for public investors.

Level I will supply a representative, or median, bid and asked quote to desk-top terminals already used by brokerage offices to obtain listed quotes.

Nasdaq should enhance competition among market-makers and make it easier for brokers to obtain the best possible prices for their customers. Under present policy, most brokers are required to obtain at least three competing quotes when they buy or sell for a customer. In practice, they rarely do this.

Bunker-Ramo says about 400 brokerage firms with about 700 locations have contracted for the Nasdaq service, including most of the nation's largest firms.

Nasdaq also will provide daily reports of unlisted trading activity, providing volume indications in each stock for the first time. An OTC market index will be updated hourly, giving investors their first indication of intra-day price changes in the general market.

GE-Union Talks Adjourned; Strike Enters 11th Week

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (AP)—Negotiations between General Electric Co. and two unions bargaining nationally have been adjourned until Monday.

The adjournment means the strike, by 133,000 GE workers at plants in 135 U.S. cities will extend into an 11th week. It is already the longest walkout in GE's corporate history.

Both the AFL-CIO International Union and Electrical Workers and the Independent United Electrical Workers have been bargaining separately here with the aid of federal mediators.

GE employees involved in the strike averaged \$2.25 an hour under now-expired contracts and have demanded increases of 80 cents hourly.

The company has offered a three-year contract with a 20-cent hourly increase and up to 25 cents hourly in skill premiums at the start, with

TORAY INDUSTRIES, INC.
formerly TOYO RAYON CO., LTD.

Head Office: Toray Bldg., Nihonbashi-Muromachi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan
Osaka Office: Mitsui Bldg., Nakanoshima, Kita-ku, Osaka, Japan
Overseas Offices: New York, Hamburg, Bangkok, Taipei, Sydney, São Paulo, Johannesburg, Beirut, Singapore, Hong Kong

On January 1, 1970 TOYO RAYON CO., LTD. changed its name to TORAY INDUSTRIES, INC.

The Company was established originally for the purpose of manufacturing rayons and has since expanded its business into the synthetic fibre, plastics and petrochemical fields, including the raw materials for synthetic fibre. At the same time the Company has been giving up the manufacture of rayon filament and has reduced the scope of its rayon staple production. As a result, the corporate name, TOYO RAYON CO., LTD., had become inadequate to describe the actual nature of the Company's operations.

As the Company is firmly established in its growing synthetic fibre and plastics business, it is its intention to expand its activities into new fields of industries such as housing, life science, pollution control and knowledge, where the prospects are good for continuing the Company's development as an expanding international enterprise.

In keeping with the change of name to "TORAY INDUSTRIES, INC.", the Company is pledging itself to continue with renewed determination its efforts for its development.

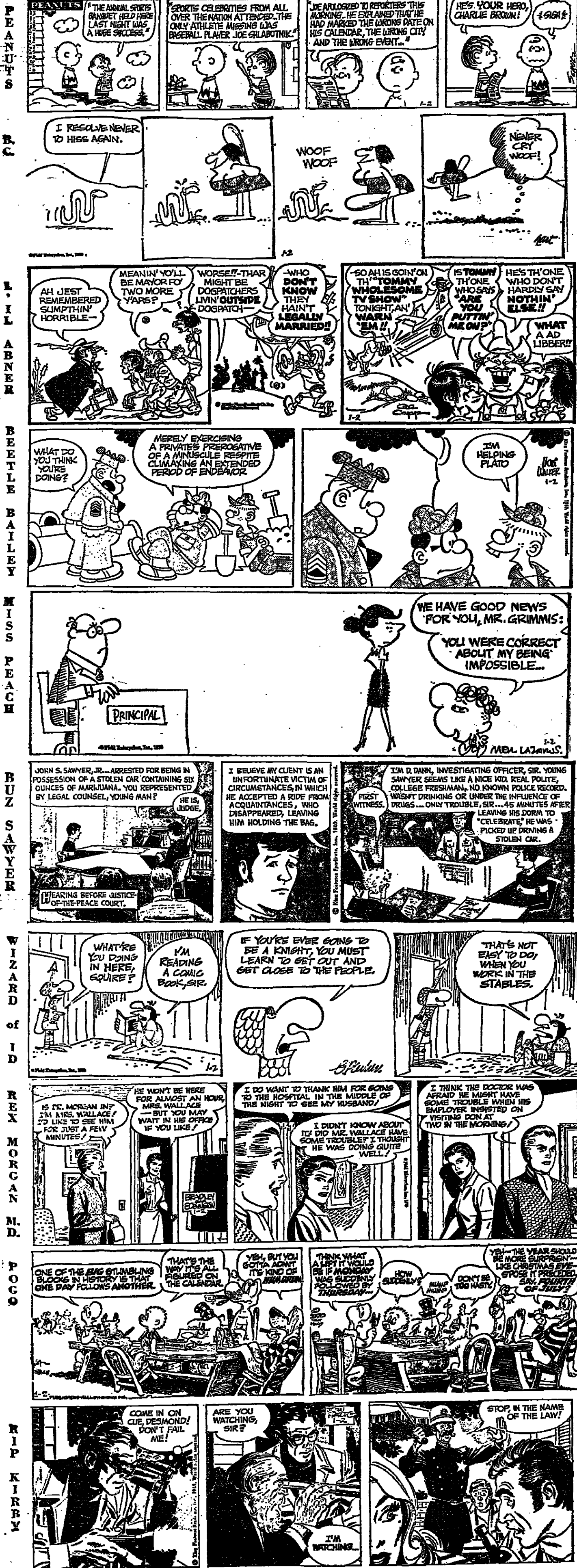
The corporate objects set out in the Company's existing Articles of Incorporation are no longer commensurate with the current functions of the Company and the future course of its long-range development. For this reason the corporate objects of the Company have also been altered along with the change of corporate name.

pbi
600,000 Shares
Popeil Brothers, Inc.
Common Stock
(\$.40 Par Value)
Price \$20 Per Share

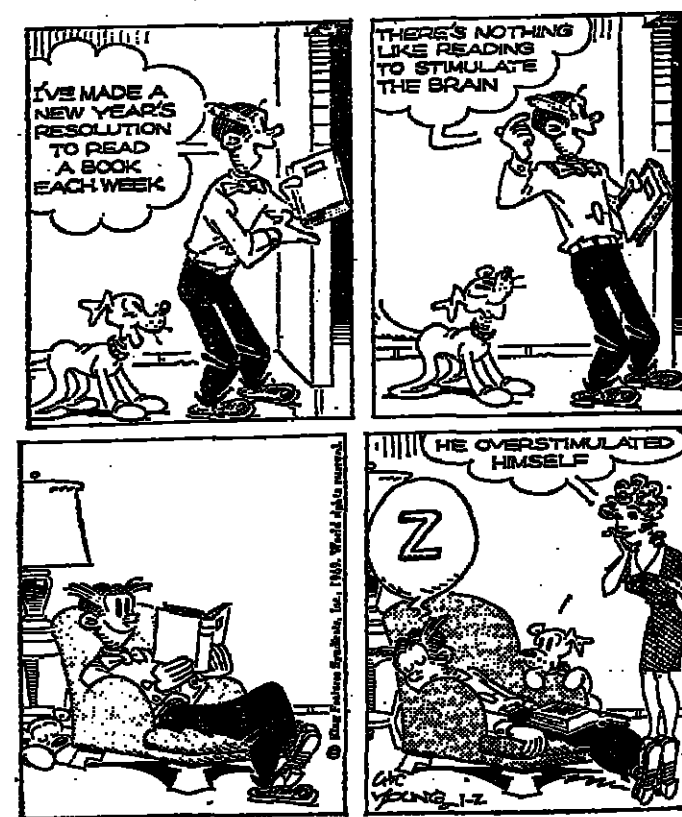
Capin of the Prospectus may be obtained within any State from any Underwriter who may lawfully offer these securities within such State.

William Blair & Company

Blyth & Co., Inc.	Drexel Harriman Ripley	Goldman, Sachs & Co.
Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.	Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes	
Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis	Wertheim & Co.	
Bache & Co.	Bear, Stearns & Co.	A. G. Becker & Co.
Clark, Dodge & Co.		Alex. Brown & Sons
Equitable Securities, Morton & Co.	Robert Fleming	Francis I. duPont, A. C. Allen, Inc.
W. E. Hutton & Co.	F. S. Moseley & Co.	J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co.
Shields & Company	F. S. Smithers & Co.	G. H. Walker & Co.



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

"The Blue Club," adapted by Terence Reese from the French version by Gerome and Yalton, on the methods which have contributed to Italy's world championship supremacy, makes a complex system appear simple. The cornerstone of the system is the one-club opening bid, used on almost all strong hands. It normally promises 17 points in high cards, but is with very good distribution is permissible, as in the diagrammed deal. The response of one diamond was negative, denying possession of an ace or two kings. The system has since been modified, and today one would respond one heart, showing at least 6 points with the same high-card limitations.

The spade fit was quickly discovered, and the jump to three diamonds inferentially agreed spades as the trump suit. The subsequent bids were mainly cue-bids. West's no-trump was a general plan try, not Blackwood, which is superfluous when the ace situation is known. The final contract of six spades was a reasonable one, but needed careful play. The opening lead of the club ace was ruffed with dummy's spade queen, and South did not make the mistake of leading trump. He played a diamond toward his hand, winning with the queen when East correctly ducked. The king and queen of hearts were cashed, and a club was ruffed in dummy. When the heart ace won the next trick, South was a happy man. He had discarded his diamond loser, so he could cross-ruff to make 12 tricks. He made three heart tricks, one diamond trick,

and all eight trumps separately. A trump lead would have defeated the contract, but West can hardly be blamed for not thinking of that. A singleton trump lead often damages the other defender.

WEST
♠ 3
♥ 372
♦ 765
♣ AK7654

EAST
♠ 8762
♥ 1095
♦ A798
♣ Q8

SOUTH
♠ J1054
♥ Q2
♦ J10932

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1♣	Pass	1♦	Pass
1♥	Pass	1♠	Pass
3♦	Pass	3♥	Pass
4♦	Pass	4♠	Pass
4NT	Pass	5NT	Pass
6♠	Pass	6♠	Pass

West led the club ace.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

SPAIN	AMIR	WING
CLAUDE	UNIT	WITIN
ORDET	ILKS	NASA
TAILWINDS	ADLER	
SIDE	TURMOIL	
TITENED	ALLIT	
TURED	WINDMASS	
ELIA	CHINA	WILSON
WENSCHEN	TSISTS	
THEAT	TAU	SEA
ILLWIND	ERGS	
CHOIR	WINDBOURNS	
TAIRN	MIND	ORION
USED	AMIE	AGAMA
SAIS	ODOR	TELEG

DENNIS THE MENACE

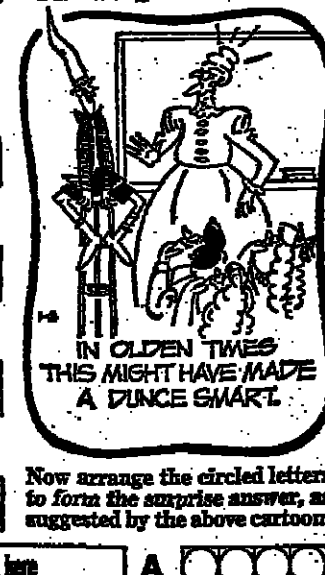


"BUT I LIKE OUR FURNITURE BETTER. IT'S NOT SO DARN NEW!"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TABOL
PUPER
SOUPOR
KENRAT



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumble: DENMA PRIAR BAGLAN AROUND
Answers: PRAR DENMA BAGLAN AROUND

BOOKS

1886 PROFESSIONAL CRIMINALS OF AMERICA

By Thomas Byrnes, Police Inspector and Chief of Detective (1880-1895) New York City. Introductions by Arthur H. Schlesinger Jr. and S. J. Perelman. 433 pp. Chelsea House. \$10.

THE FEAR OF CRIME

By Richard Harris. Introduction by Nicholas deB. Katzenbach. 116 pp. Praeger. \$4.95.

OUR CRIMINAL SOCIETY

The Social and Legal Source of Crime in America. By Edwin M. Schur. 244 pp. A Spectrum Book. Prentice Hall. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

WHAT to do with criminals? "Off with their heads," cried the Duchess. "If the conviction rate were doubled in this country, it would do more to eliminate crime in the future than a quadrupling of the funds for any government war on poverty," said Richard M. Nixon in his 1968 position paper on crime, "Toward Freedom From Fear."

There is nothing that professional criminals fear so much as identification and exposure," said Thomas Byrnes, New York City's Police Inspector and Chief of Detectives from 1880 to 1895. "While both war and crime are indeed fearful phenomena about which we should be intensely concerned, it will hardly do to panic," writes Edwin M. Schur, sociologist, in "Our Criminal Society."

We must be alert to the real dangers, not the imagined ones, and our assessments must be informed by whatever authoritative evidence is available. "Take a bone from a dog: what remains? The dog's temper would remain," said the Red Queen.

So runs the gamut of views discussed in these three books on crime in this country—now the most worrisome issue in the mind of the American public, the pollsters tell us. A careful reading of the three instructs, confounds, perplexes, charms and infuriates. I am not sure that the problem is solved, even theoretically. But I am convinced that the Red Queen was smarter than the Duchess.

Chelsea House's charming period piece—a replica of a Who's Who in Crime written by a forthright crimebuster in 1886—instructs us on many incidental matters: how to crack a safe, shoplift, play the confidence game, trade horses fraudulently and pick a random pocket. It offers a biographical gallery, complete with pictures and captions, of more than 400 of the nation's criminal elite of the time. Good dirty fun.

But the overriding lesson it conveys is that even if crime at the turn of the century seemed a social affliction worthy of weighty tomes, there was little confusion as to who was criminal and what was to be done.

There was a kind of crisp professional respect for the able and cautious man. As Arthur Schlesinger writes in his introduction: "Byrnes wrote about criminals in language that might have been taken from the didactic tracts of the day praising contemporary millionaires and telling how they made their money." One need only identify the face and the technique (even at the risk of insulting hesitant neophytes) and the prey was as good as trapped.

No such clarity of purpose prevailed in the 1960s. Inspector Byrnes's stolid authoritarianism lived on, but the setting had changed. In response to a complex social unrest, if American public called out old-fashioned solutions, as Watts rioters were hotel men and college students bludge workers. And the politician to save their skins, respond.

This phenomenon is demonstrated in Richard Harris's "The Fear of Crime," a graceful, understated account, published in The New York of the passage in Congress the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968. Designed, among other things, to allocate funds for control riots and organized crime, it overtook recent Supreme Court decisions defining the suspect criminal's right to counsel, limit application of the writ habeas corpus, and to broad the government's access to electronic eavesdropping devices the bill was denounced dozens of legislators ("the we bill I have ever seen since have been a member of the Senate," said New York Governor Rockefeller) and then passed in the Senate by a vote of 68 to 26 and in the House by a vote of 348 to 17. Such was the fear crime.

Edwin M. Schur, a Tu University sociologist, provides welcome relief to the logi strictures of legislating a society by stepping back down giant steps and examining crime in the broad perspective. He deals with our current inclination to wage "a war against crime" much as a sensitive sociologist might confine an antelope struggling to off its own nose: the nose, would conclude, is not a gamic aberration; it is specific.

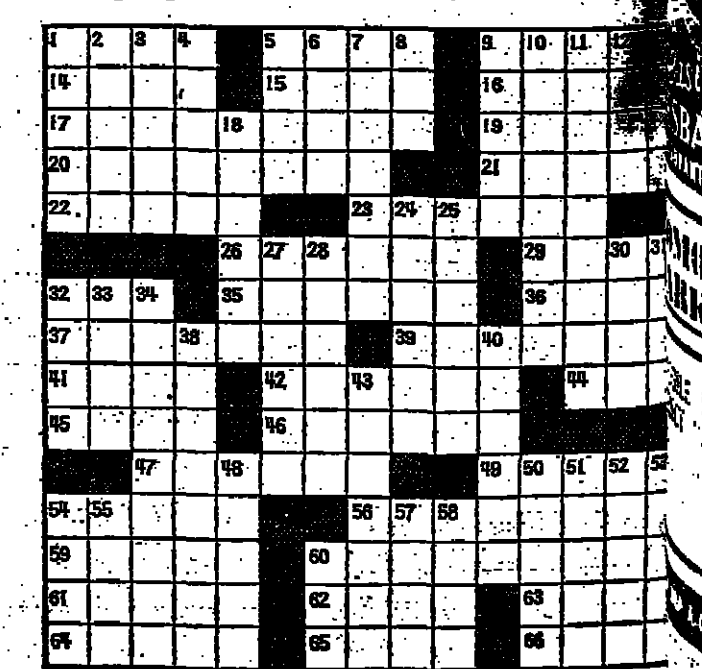
America invites crime by very essence: by preserv social inequalities, by involuntarily in "mass violence" which emphasizes "cultural war" that help generate crime, "creating" crime through necessary legislation, and adding itself "to the not that crime problems require special crime solutions."

Up to a point, Mr. Schur measured, commonsensical, analysis is persuasive. Beyond that point, it falters. He is too trusting in the powers mass government action to a corrupt rottenness. (While he points out that "mass crime" is just as pernicious, it is not visible, as crime in the streets he never accounts for bureaucratic corruption.) But at least he is dealing with real problems, not the shadows of hysteria.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt reviews these books for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD—By Will We

ACROSS
1 Wagons
5 Trick
9 Okafenoke
14 Unbalanced
15 "Pretty maid, all in"
16 Kind of TV film
17 Deadpan
19 Extreme
20 Aleutian island
21 British statesman and others
22 Controversial media plan
23 Restless sleeper
26 Lacking
28 Abominable snowman
29 Hubbub
35 Escort
36 Old expletive
37 Song birds
39 Exhausted
41 Share of group expenses
42 Room recess
44 Compass point
45 London tourist attraction
46 Approached
47 Chemical
49 Union general
54 Bread spread
56 Admits to office
59 Worship
60 Tough
61 Mastic
62 Chemical
63 Hamlet
64 Betel palm
65 Facts
66 Viewed
DOWN
1 Accept eagerly
2 Actress Massey
3 Grape
4 West of Europe
5 Women of the military
6 Asian republic
7 Fixed
8 Sheep
9 Gracious Var.
10 Irrational
11 Trusted friends
12 Daybreak
13 "Harper Valley and others
18 Lay waste
24 Chemical
25 Endeavored
27 Flammable gas
28 Baseball
30 Hall-of-Famer
31 fix
32 Exclamation
33 Mighty; Preh
34 Treachery
35 Modern
36 Navajo, for
37 Tapioca
38 Animal
39 Destroy
41 Chemical
42 Chemical compound
43 Over
44 East German
45 border dived
47 Seal of office
48 Norse writing
49 Field



Cotton Bowl Gambles Pay Off With 68 Seconds Left

Late Texas TD Tops Notre Dame, 21-17

DALLAS, Jan. 1 (UPI)—James Street, who has never quarterbacked a losing college football game, led Notre Dame with a pair of fourth-down gambles to day to give Texas a 21-17 comeback Cotton Bowl victory.

Street sent sub Billy Dale into the end zone from a yard out with just 68 seconds to go to give Texas its 20th consecutive triumph.

But it still took an interception by defensive back Tom Campbell with 28 seconds left to keep Notre Dame's thin man, Joe "Twiggy" Theismann, from pulling the game back out of the fire.

Theismann, who hit 17 of 27 passes for 231 yards and touchdown strikes of 64 and 24 yards to Tom Gatwood and Jim Yoder, respectively, had almost matched Street's zany play ball-handling before an overflow crowd of 73,000 in crisp, sunny, 50-degree weather.

Street had tremendous help from Texas' own version of Notre Dame's famed "Four Horsemen" of the Irish's only other bowl game, 45 years ago.

Steve Worster bulled his way 155 yards in 20 carries and Jim Berthelsen picked up 81 yards in 18 carries, while scoring one of the

Longhorns' touchdowns from one yard out.

The other Texas "horseman," Ted Roy, got the other touchdown from three yards away. Berthelsen, who threw the key block on Dale's winning touchdown, did so also on Roy's score.

Notre Dame, ranked No. 9 in the UPI coaches' ratings and a 7 1/2-point underdog against the top-ranked Longhorns, kept the pressure on Texas all the way and led 3-0, 10-0, 10-7 and 17-14 before Street engineered the time-consuming 76-yard victory drive.

Street, who hit six of 11 passes

for 107 yards and ran ten times for 31 yards, threw only two passes in the drive, which ate up five minutes and 48 seconds. But both were clutch throws to Cotton Spreyer and the last one carried the ball to the Irish 2-yard line on the second of his fourth-down gambles.

Coches Darrell Royal gave the Longhorns orders to go all-out for victory from the start and never hesitated about going for first downs when Texas was in field-goal range and might easily have gone for a tie at 10-10 in the second quarter and at 17-17 as the clock ticked away in the final period.

The gamble in the second quarter failed by fractions of an inch when linebacker Bob Olsen, tremendous all afternoon, twice stopped Dale one yard short of a first down at the Irish 7-yard line.

But the Longhorns were not to be denied in the final minutes. Texas drove from its own 24 to the 20 and two. Street worked the victory over Arkansas in the necessary two yards for a first down at the 18.

Koy lost a yard on the next play, but Berthelsen picked up nine yards in two carries, leaving Texas with another fourth and two at the 10.

Street called on Spreyer, the little man who had snaggled the big pass that preserved Texas' unbeaten season during the 15-4 victory over Arkansas on Dec. 6, and the sandy-haired junior made a great diving catch at his shoelaces on the 2-yard line.

Berthelsen got a yard and then was held for no gain before Street faked into the middle and pitched out to Dale, who skirted left and almost unimpeded for the margin.

Texas had gone into the game with a 368-yard rushing average to throw at a Mike McCoy-led Irish defense, which had allowed only 86 yards a game on the ground.

With Worster as the wheelhorse, the Longhorns ran with abandon much of the afternoon as long as they ran away from All-American McCoy's direction, and ground out 331 yards out of the soggy Cotton Bowl turf.

The Texas defense, which had permitted only 90 yards a game rushing, fared better. Bill Ears' 42 yards was the best the Irish could do with a ground game that netted 189 yards.

But, the Longhorns were baffled continuously by Theismann, whose touchdown to Yoder was a thing of beauty. Theismann scrambled wildly under pressure but, aided by a big block by tight end Tom Lawson, he was able to spot Yoder all alone in the end zone with no Longhorn within 20 yards of him. The pitch was perfect and Yoder, a soph, got the first TD of his Irish career.

Statistics of the Game

	Notre Dame	Texas
First downs	23	25
Passing yards	189	331
Rushing yards	189	331
Interceptions	1	3
Fumbles lost	0	1
Yards per play	3.8	4.3
Time of possession	31:00	29:00



TIPTOE THROUGH THE THUMBTRACKS... An anti-apartheid demonstrator strewed the playing field at Bristol, England, with tacks, stopping play between South African rugby team (dark shirts) and Western Counties. Players picked up tacks, then tied, 3-3.

Yacht Belonging To Edward Heath Is Ocean Victor

STUDNEY, Jan. 1 (UPI)—Morning Cloud, owned by Edward Heath, the leader of the Conservative opposition in the British Parliament, won the annual Sydney-to-Hobart ocean yacht race on corrected time.

The 55-foot fiberglass sloop crossed the finish line Monday morning to give Britain its first victory in a major ocean race in two years.

A record fleet of 79 craft sailed in the 630-mile race. In addition to Britain, they represented Australia, New Zealand, France, Japan, the United States and West Germany.

Another British yacht, the 42-foot sloop Prospect of Whitby, sailed by Arthur Slater, was second on corrected time.

Crusade, a 62-foot cutter with Sir Max Aitken, a London newspaper publisher, at the helm, was the first to cross the finish line. She had an elapsed time of 3 days 11 hours 18 minutes 10 seconds.

Morning Cloud's corrected time was 3:04:35:57. Heath, known as Ted among his yachting friends, toasted his victory in Tasmanian beer.

U.S. Indoor Track Season To Open With Innovations

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 1 (AP)—A cast of top track and field stars and a couple of innovations will highlight the All-American Games indoor meet in the Cow Palace Saturday, the first event of the season.

Twelve world record holders and 26 Olympians are entered in the meet. Top stars are sprinters John Carlos and Lee Evans, high jumper Carlos, and pole vaulter Bob Seagren, decathlon champion Bill Toomey, hurdler Willie Davenport, shot-putter Randy Matson and distance stars Ron Clarke and Gerry Lindgren.

A new event has been added to the meet, the indoor pentathlon, in which Toomey will compete along with Russ Hodge and Rick Sloan.

The event consists of the long jump, the 60-yard dash, the high jump, the shot-put and the 400 meters.

Seagren and the other pole vaulters will be trying a new concept, one several vaulters have been asking for.

Instead of having to clear one height to be able to compete at the next, each vaulter will get six attempts, each at a pre-designated height. Three successive failures at one height will not eliminate any vaulter from attempting the next height, as is currently the rule.

Seagren, who has cleared 17-9, is expected to attempt 18 feet along with Dick Ralsback, who has gone 17-5. Other top vaulters in the competition are Jon Vaughn and Ricki Mustakari.

Raska Captures 2d Event in 4-Hill Ski-Jump Series

GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN, West Germany, Jan. 1 (Reuters)—Jiri Raska, Czechoslovakia's 70-meter Olympic champion, won the second stage in an international ski-jumping series today.

Raska recorded jumps of 82.5 and 92 meters to win from Russians Anatoli Schegolov (68 and 91) and Olympic 90-meter champion Vladimir Belusov (67 and 89).

Raska, who took the overall lead in the four-stage series, had 241.4 points today. Schegolov had 232.2 points and Belusov 230.2.

After two events in the four-hill series, Raska has 456.7 points. Second is Josef Matous of Czechoslovakia with 450.4, followed by Lars Grini, Norway, 450.

Raska finished fourth in the first stage at Oberstdorf on Dec. 28, won by Russian Gari Napaikov.

The two Austrian stages will be held in Innsbruck on Jan. 4 and Bishofshofen on Jan. 6.

The tournament is a major trial for the world championships in Czechoslovakia next month.

ABA Standings

EASTERN DIVISION			
	W	L	Pct.
Indiana	27	5	.844
Kentucky	22	14	.611
Cleveland	15	20	.431
Pittsburgh	14	20	.410
New York	16	23	.410
Miami	9	27	.250

WESTERN DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.
New Orleans	22	12	.647
Los Angeles	17	15	.529
Washington	19	16	.543
Dallas	12	19	.386
Denver	16	21	.435

DON CAMILO

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CHARLES TRENET

PIERRE DUDAN

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at the

ASCOT BAR

65 Rue Pierre-Chamard

Ole Miss Upsets Arkansas, 27-22

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 1 (AP)—Safety Glenn Cannon of Mississippi came up with big defensive plays in the final quarter of the Rebels' victory over the Razorbacks in the 36th annual Sugar Bowl game today.

Arkansas quarterback Bill Montgomery's fourth-quarter heroics almost pulled it out for the Razorbacks, who were losing 24-6, at one point in the second period.

Montgomery had the Razorbacks rolling with less than two minutes left, but Cannon stopped the threat with a fumble recovery at the 36-yard line.

Archie Manning, Mississippi's gambling quarterback, directed the Rebels to a 24-12 halftime lead, scoring once on an 18-yard run and passing 30 yards to Vernon Studdard for another touchdown.

Although Montgomery finished with more impressive passing statistics, the 6-foot-3 Rebel quarterback was awarded the Miller-Rigby Trophy as the game's outstanding player.

Montgomery completed 17 of 32

passes for 340 yards, falling 12 yards shy of the mark for Sugar Bowl passing set by Florida's Steve Spurrier, also in a losing effort against Missouri three years ago.

Manning completed 21 of 35 passes for 278 yards and picked up another 39 yards on the ground for a total production of 314.

Arkansas finished the regular season with a 9-1 mark and was ranked only behind unbeaten Texas and Penn State. The Rebels had a 7-3 season and entered the Sugar Bowl as slight underdogs.

Mississippi coach Johnny Vaught's defense had to share honors with Manning. The defensive unit showed several lapses during the season, but it saved the day against the Razorbacks.

Cannon's recovery of Arkansas receiver Chuck Dicus's fumble on the Mississippi 28 with 1:08 left stopped what could have been the winning Razorback drive. Dicus, last year's most valuable player in the Sugar Bowl when the Rebels beat Georgia, 18-16, had just caught a 12-yard pass from Montgomery, but fumbled after Cannon's jarring tackle.

Minutes earlier, Cannon broke up third and fourth-down passes by Montgomery from the Rebels' 38 to stop another Arkansas threat.

The punting of the Rebels' Julian Fagan was outstanding in the final period. He boomed one punt 40 yards and it rolled out to house on the Hog's 2-yard line. His next punt, with 2:33 remaining, went to the Arkansas 13.

Other defensive heroes on the Rebels included linebacker Fred Brister, tackle Bud Morrow and end Hap Farber, who made key third-down stops on two occasions in the first quarter, forcing the Razorbacks to try for field goals. Both attempts by Bill McClard were wide.

Big Interception

Safety Dennis Berner's interception of a Manning pass set up the Arkansas touchdown that pulled the Hogs within 5 points in the final quarter and set the stage for the final thrilling minutes.

Berner's steal came on the Ole Miss 41, and he returned it to the Rebel 11. Three plays later, on third down, Montgomery stripped a six-yard toss to Hap Farber. Berner intercepted the ball at the corner of the end zone for the score with 10:15 left to play.

The interception came two minutes after Cannon had made a one-handed theft of Maxwell's half-back option pass, thrown from the 13 into the Rebel end zone.

The passing duel between the quarterbacks—they put the ball in the air 67 times—shadowed a Sugar Bowl record field goal of 32 yards by Ole Miss sophomore Clyde Hinton. Hinton had hit on a 50-yard effort earlier in the game.

Renfro Wins Suit

DALLAS, Jan. 1 (UPI)—Mel Renfro, free safety for the Dallas Cowboys, won a federal lawsuit out of court today, ending a five-year, all-white north Dallas feud and to receive damages of \$1,500, Renfro's attorney said.

Pro-Grid Line

NFL BUNNERY BOWL (Saturday at Miami)

	Fav.	U.	Underdog
Atlanta	1	1	0
Baltimore	1	1	0
Buffalo	1	1	0
Cincinnati	1	1	0
Cleveland	1	1	0
Dallas	1	1	0
Denver	1	1	0
Detroit	1	1	0
Green Bay	1	1	0
Houston	1	1	0
Indianapolis	1	1	0
Los Angeles	1	1	0
Minnesota	1	1	0
Miami	1	1	0
Memphis	1	1	0
Montreal	1	1	0
New England	1	1	0
New York	1	1	0
Oakland	1	1	0
Pittsburgh	1	1	0
San Francisco	1	1	0
Seattle	1	1	0
Tampa Bay	1	1	0
Tennessee	1	1	0
Washington	1	1	0
Winnipeg	1	1	0
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College Basketball

Wednesday's Results

	W	L	Pct.
Alabama	25	14	.641
San Francisco	18	20	.474
Los Angeles	17	20	.457
Chicago	17	23	.426
Phoenix	15	23	.395
San Diego	15	23	.395
Seattle	14	25	.359

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Seattle	14	25	.359

NBA Standings

EASTERN DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.
New York	27	7	.833
Boston	24	14	.630
Milwaukee	24	15	.615
Philadelphia	20	20	.500
Chicago	18	22	.450
San Antonio	15	25	.375
Detroit	12	28	.300

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Atlanta	25	14	.641
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History on Side of Vikings, Raiders

Browns' Day of Infamy

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (UPI)—Last Nov. 9, the Minnesota Vikings defeated the Cleveland Browns, 61-3. Should the Vikings be 48-0 favorites to beat the Browns in the National Football League's championship game in Minneapolis on Sunday?

Hardly. As Blanton Collier, the Cleveland coach, said after that defeat: "Professional football is a game of snowballs. Once they get rolling, they don't stop. But I still have confidence in our boys and believe in them."

The Browns rewarded the confidence by reaching the league title game for the fourth time in the last six seasons, a record unmatched in pro football.

Collier also said after that Nov. 9 game: "Joe Kapp is the most underrated quarterback in the NFL." Kapp that day completed ten of his first 11 passes. Utilizing Gene Washington, the wide receiver, Kapp worked over Walt Sommer, the rookie Cleveland cornerback. The Vikings scored every time they had possession of the ball except their tenth and last time. And Bill Nelson, the Browns' quarterback, never had time to set and throw.

The Browns may have learned a lesson that day, a lesson they used against the Cowboys last Sunday. Nick Skorich, the offensive coach and a candidate to succeed the 62-year-old Collier should he retire, said: "Our plan was geared to the idea that to beat Dallas we have to beat their great pass rush. We knew we had to open our receivers quickly, break off patterns and enable Bill Nelson always to throw under three seconds. The line gave him that time, the receivers were where they belonged and he hit them."

The Vikings, favored by 8 points, are a stronger team and should win. But another rout is not in the cards.

Minnesota will have no weather advantage because the Browns, too, are accustomed to hardy conditions. "Our boys think they can play well in the rain," said Collier on Sunday. "Nelson thinks he can throw; Warren Wells thinks he can catch and Kelly thinks he can run."

It snowed eight more inches in Minneapolis on Sunday. The forecast is for light snow today and Saturday. Coach Bud Grant watched the Browns-Cowboys game "between shoveling" and said: "You can't tell anything from TV."

Chiefs Face Old Jinx

By Kenneth Denlinger

PASADENA, Calif., Jan. 1 (UPI)—The Oakland Raiders have beaten the Kansas City Chiefs in their last four regular-season and playoff games. A fifth straight victory Sunday in Oakland in the American Football League championship game would put the Raiders in the Super Bowl.

"I hope we play better against them this time than we did in Kansas City. We'll have to sit defensive end and the laster over the telephone, referring to the 27-24 Oakland victory.

"Our defense got us two touchdowns in that one."

Oakland expects the Chiefs to be much less conservative Sunday than in their last regular-season collision, a 10-6 Raider victory in which Kansas City quarterback Len Dawson threw only six passes.

One reason for that strategy was to keep Dawson from further aggravating a knee injury. The two-week break from first-round playoff games probably has healed Dawson the most, although Oakland split end Warren Wells also has recovered from a shoulder injury suffered against the Chiefs and will play some Sunday.

Defensively, the Chiefs led the AFL in 18 categories during the regular season, including fewest points allowed (177), yardage (2,163) and interceptions (32).

The main problems for the Oakland defense are the variety of Kansas City formations and finding all those little runners once they get the ball.

"Their faking is the big thing," said Oakland middle linebacker Dan Coenen. "You look around trying to read everything and suddenly (guard) Ed Sade's slugging you in the face."

"You're looking straight down at I-formations, with Dawson that huge (Fred) Arbanas, (Robert) Holmes and (Mike) Garrett and you're gonna miss someone somewhere."

Garrett and Holmes, both 5-foot-9, were missed enough to gain 732 and 612 yards, respectively, during the regular season. Reserve Warren McVea is even taller—and faster.

"The thing about Garrett is he's so good at skimming back across the middle. They try to get you spread out and let him run across the grain. It sometimes looks like a busted play, but it's not," Coenen said.

The ideal Oakland situation Sunday would be to repeat its performance of the 56-7 rout of Houston in the preliminary playoff round.

"That was good because we hit them so fast. But I'm not sure that was our best game of the year," said Lassiter. "I hope our best showing is Sunday."

RED SMITH

Curt's 13th Amendment

Curt Flood was 19 years old when he made one hit in the major leagues (a home run) after his telephone rang on Dec. 8, 1967. The call was from the Cincinnati Reds advising him that he had been traded to the St. Louis Cardinals.

"I knew ball players got traded like horses," he said years later, "but I can't tell you how I felt when it happened to me. I was only 19, but I made up my mind then it wouldn't ever happen again."

It happened again last October. The Cardinals traded Flood to Philadelphia. "Maybe I won't go," Curt said. "Baseball men laughed. Curt makes something like \$90,000 a year playing center field, and less than that painting portraits in his studio in Clayton, Mo. 'Unless he's better than Rembrandt,' one baseball man said, 'he'll play.'"

It was a beautiful comment, superlatively typical of the executive mind, a pluperfect example of baseball's reaction to unrest in the slave cabins. "You mean," baseball demands incredulously, "that at these prices they want human rights, too?"

Curtis Charles Flood is a man of character and self-respect. Being black, he is more sensitive than

most white players about the institution of slavery as it exists in professional baseball. After the trade he went abroad, and when he returned his mind was made up. He confided his decision to the 24 club representatives in the Major League Players' Association at their convention in San Juan, P.R. He told them it was high time somebody in baseball made a stand for human freedom. He said he was determined to make the stand and he asked their support. The players questioned him closely to make sure this was not merely a ploy to squeeze money out of the Phillies. Then, convinced, they agreed unanimously to back him up. Realizing that if Flood lost his case through poor handling they would all be losers, the players arranged—through their executive director, Marvin Miller—to retain Arthur J. Goldberg, former Justice of the Supreme Court, former Ambassador to the United Nations, and the country's most distinguished authority on labor-management relations.

Baseball's so-called reserve clause, which binds the player to his employer through his professional life, had been under fire before. Never has it been attacked by a team like this.

The system is in deep trouble. And today's action by the baseball commissioner, Bowie Kuhn, did nothing to help. Kuhn released to the press the following correspondence:

"Dear Mr. Kuhn," Flood wrote on

Dec. 24, 1969, "after 12 years in the major leagues I do not feel that I am a piece of property to be bought and sold irrespective of my wishes. I believe that any system that produces that result violates my basic rights as a citizen and is inconsistent with the laws of the United States and of the several states."

"It is my desire to play baseball in 1970, and I am capable of playing. I have received a contract from the Philadelphia club, but I believe that I have the right to consider offers from other clubs before making any decisions. I therefore, request that you make known to all the major league clubs my feelings in this matter, and advise them of my availability for the 1970 season."

Kuhn replied:

"Dear Curt: This will acknowledge your letter of Dec. 24, 1969."

